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Virginia Free Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—BY JOHN S. & H. N. GALLAHER.

VOL. 36. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1843. NO. 17

MILLINERY!

MISS M'DONALD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Charlestown and its vicinity, that she has received the *latest Spring Fashions for MILLINERY and MANTUA-MAKING*. She returns her thanks to all those who have favored her with a call, and hopes by prompt attention to business, and a studious desire to please, still to receive a share of public patronage; she pledges herself that the work entrusted to her shall be executed with neatness and despatch.

☞ Her residence is on the Cross Street South of the Court-house

Charlestown, May 4, 1843.—3t

MILLINERY.

THE subscribers inform the citizens of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business in the room adjoining the store-house of Solomon Staley & Co., where they are prepared to execute Millinery in all its various branches, in the neatest manner and latest fashionable styles, and at moderate prices. They trust that by punctuality in filling orders for work, and untiring efforts to please, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

ELIZA SIGLER,
S. NICKUM.

Shepherdstown, May 11, 1843.

SODA WATER,

TO be had at the Store of

May 4, 1843. J H BEARD & CO.

A CARD.

MISS BAER'S FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution for the Education of Young Ladies, is located in Boonsboro', on the Baltimore and Hagerstown turnpike, 16 miles from Frederick. The location for beauty of scenery, purity of the water, and salubrity of the air, renders it one of the most healthy situations in Maryland.

Parents placing their Daughters in this Institution, are assured that they will receive all the attention they could under the care of their parents.

The Seminary will be furnished with a good Library, Globes, Maps, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, a Cabinet of a thousand Minerals and Chrystalizations.

The Science will be illustrated by Lectures and Experiments, so as to render the duties, not a labor, but a pleasure.

The Course of Instruction will embrace all the branches of a thorough, practical, and refined education; consisting of the French Language, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern History, Astronomy, Geography, Rhetoric, and Composition, Algebra, Chemistry as connected with Mineralogy, Geology, Natural Philosophy, Agriculture, and Domestic Operations.

The year will be divided into two Sessions of *twenty-two* weeks each, commencing on the first Mondays of May and November.

Expenses per Session, ($25, *in advance.*)

Boarding and tuition in all the branches per Session, ($22 50 per quarter,) or $55 00
Bedding and towels to be furnished, if not 3 00
Washing, - - - - - 3 00
Fuel and light, - - - - - 2 00

EXTRA.

Music, ($10 per quarter,) or $20 00
Drawing and Painting, ($2½ per qr.,) or 5 00

Terms of Day Scholars per Session:

For young pupils in the incipient stage of an English Education ($3½ per qr.,) or $7 00
Junior Class ($5 do.) or 10 00
Senior Class ($7½ do.) or 15 00

REFERENCES:—Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, Baltimore; Frederick A. Schley, Esq., Frederick City; Elias Davis and Sam'l Bentz, Boonsboro', Maryland.

Boonsboro', May 4, 1843—tf.

WILLIAM ANDERSON,

HAVING learned from several reputable persons in the neighborhood, that an impression is abroad that his mercantile trade would be done for cash alone, begs leave to contradict such report, and say that such never was his intention—but that he is desirous to make accounts, at 12 months, with all solvent and punctual persons, who may favor him with their patronage, and further, that his stock and variety is large, perhaps more so, than any other store within Jefferson County. They will be sold at low prices, as will be obvious at first sight, and having but one store his undivided attention will be given to it.

Elk Branch, April 13, 1843.

GROCERIES
CHEAP FOR CASH.

I HAVE the best Loaf Sugar for 12,
Brown Sugar a good article at 7 cents,
Best Rio Coffee 10 cents,
Sperm Candles 31 cents,
Superior Winter Sperm Oil at $1,00,
Pine Apple Cheese at 12,
With every thing in the above line as cheap as they can be had in Charlestown, or elsewhere.

April 27. C W AISQUITH.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

PHILIP COONS takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and customers, that he has just returned from the Eastern cities, and is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new and fashionable *SPRING GOODS*, selected with care and attention.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock of goods, and satisfy themselves that he is not to be outdone in quantity, quality, or prices.

Harpers-Ferry, April 13, 1843.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.

PHILIP COONS, respectfully informs the farmers of this and the adjoining counties, that his BOATS are plying weekly between Harpers-Ferry and Georgetown.

He will receive and forward to order, every description of Produce, at as low rates as any other line.

A constant supply of Plaster, Ground Alum and fine Salt. Also, fresh Shad, Herring, Rock and Perch Fish on hand during the season, by the barrel, hundred, or dozen.

Wanted, 40,000 bushels of Wheat—5,000 barrels of Flour, for which the highest cash price will be given.

Harpers-Ferry, April 13.

Fresh Fruit.

ORANGES, Figs, Raisins, Almonds, &c. for sale by J B PACKETT.

April 20.

Cheap Shoes.

GREAT BARGAINS in Ladies' Shoes, at J J MILLER'S.

April 27, 1843.

Cheap Prints.

THE most beautiful Mode Lilac Prints for 12 1-2 cents, to be had at

April 27. J J MILLER'S.

GUYAQUIL HATS!

JUST received and very cheap at

May 4. E P MILLER'S.

CROCKS—A general assortment. Also, Nourishes for plants.

May 4. E P MILLER.

Shoes & Boots,

VERY LOW, at

May 4. E P MILLER'S.

Parasols,

FASHIONABLE and good size, as low as $1,25. Finer do. at a higher price.

May 4. E P MILLER.

Ladies' Bonnets,

MAY be found—a large and splendid stock—from 18¾ cents up to $3, at the store of

April 20. J B PACKETT.

For the Ladies.

WE have the most fashionable style of—Straw, Gimp, and F. B. Bonnets,
Bonnet Trimmings of every variety,
Balgarines, Lawns, Mouslins, French Chintz,
400 different patterns of Calicoes, Cambric,
Dimity for collars and ruffles,
Edgings and Insertings,
And in fact every thing in the dry goods line to please the fancy, just opened and for sale by

A & G W HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, April 20, 1843.

Another Supply!

HAVE received within a few days past, a considerable addition to my stock of New *Spring and Summer Goods*—amongst which are many new and desirable articles, going off at great sacrifices for cash. J J MILLER.

April 27.

Hardware and Queensware.

A LARGE and general assortment for sale by P COONS.

Harpers-Ferry, April 20.

Gentlemen's Summer Wear.

THIBET CLOTH, a rich and beautiful article, Drap detr, splendid goods for summer coats, French single-milled Cassimere, very superior, for sale low at

April 27. C W AISQUITH'S.

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received and for sale at very low prices—Plaid Cottons and Checks,
4-4 7-8 4-4 6-4 Brown Cotton,
do do do Bleached do
do do do heavy Cotton Osnaburg,
Heavy Duck for negro pantaloons,
Burlaps Nos 1 and 2,
Bom. Gingham, Bed Ticking
A beautiful assortment Calico,
Candlewick, Cotton Yarn, &c.

J H McENDREE.

Shepherdstown, March 23.

Cheap Groceries.

WE are now receiving—

New Orleans Sugar at	5
Prime do do	6¼
Do do Molasses	37½
Best Young Hyson Tea	75
Do Imperial do	1 00
Do Gunpowder do	1 12½
Good Coffee	8
Do Rio Coffee	10
Best do	12

And all other articles in the grocery line at the same reduced rate. T LOCK & CO.

Smithfield, April 13, 1843.

Boots & Shoes.

WHO would ever have thought the time would come when you could buy good and heavy men's Boots for $2 00
Gentlemen's fine Boots 2 50
Men's heavy Shoes 75
Men's fine and superior Shoes 1 25
Ladies' Shoes 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 1,00, 1,12
Children's and Misses Shoes just one-half; and it is a fact, you can get any number at the lowest cash prices, by calling at the cheap store of

April 6. J B PACKETT.

Bacon & Lard.

ON hand, a large quantity of Lard and Bacon, for sale low. P. COONS.

April 13.

Fresh Groceries.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR at 6¼,
Molasses at 31½, 37½, and 50c per gallon,
Best Porto Rico Sugar at 8, Loaf Sugar 12,
Rio Coffee at 8, 10, and best 12½,
Imperial and Gunpowder Tea 62½,
For sale by P. COONS.

Harpers-Ferry, April 13.

CALICOES, COTTONS, &c.

BROWN COTTON from 3 to 12½ per yard,
Calicos from 3 to 12½, superior quality,
Bleached Cotton, from 4 to 12½,
A splendid article of plain, pink, and fancy colored Mouslin de Laine,
A large assortment of lile, lace, and thread edgings and insertings,
Latest style fashionable Braid Bornets,
All of which has just been received by

April 13. P COONS.

Hats.

2 CASES of the cheapest Hats ever offered in this town, just received by

April 6. J B PACKETT.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JOHN B. PACKETT is now opening a large and splendid stock of spring and summer goods, purchased in Baltimore and Philadelphia for cash, and will be sold 20 per cent. lower than they can be bought in this town or county. All who buy for cash will certainly save money by calling on him.

March 30.

ORIENTAL WATER OF GOLD,

A DELIGHTFUL article for the toilet—on hand at YOUNG'S.

March 9, 1843.

Lambaugh's Composition.

A SUPPLY of Lambaugh's improved rheumatic composition, prepared by Young, received and for sale by

JOHN P. BROWN,

March 23. Charlestown.

Groceries.

A WELL selected Stock—
Brown, Loaf, Lump and Havanna Sugars,
Sugar House N. O. and W. I. Molasses,
Fish, Winter, Sperm and Flaxseed Oil,
Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Tea,
Cheese, fresh Hops, &c.
Just received and for sale by

March 23. J H McENDREE.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

CLOTHS—a splendid assortment,
Cassimeres, new styles and cheap,
Summer Cloths, beautiful article,
French Cassimeres,
Silk and other Vestings, just received by

April 13, 1843. P. COONS.

Nankeens.

50 PIECES of the real Lonadale Nankeens, selling at one-half their former price, by the piece or yard, at the store of

April 20. J B PACKETT.

Farmers,

WHO want cheap Linens or Cottons for their servants, ought to call on

April 20. J B PACKETT.

Tin Ware,

CAN be had very cheap at our store.

May 11. T. LOCK & CO.

From the Knickerbocker.

"He standeth at the door and knocketh."

In the silent midnight watches,—
List—thy bosom-door!
How it knocketh, knocketh, knocketh—
Knocketh evermore?
Say not 'tis thy pulse's beating:
'Tis thy heart of sin;
'Tis thy Saviour knocks and crieth
"Rise, and let me in!"

Death comes down, with reckless footstep,
To the hall and hut:
Think you death will tarry knocking,
Where the door is shut;
Jesus waiteth, waiteth, waiteth—
But the door is fast;
Grieved, sweet thy Saviour goeth;
Death breaks in at last.

Then 'tis time to stand entreating
CHRIST to let thee in;
At the gate of heaven beating,
Wailing for thy sin:
Nay, alas! thou guilty creature!
Hast thou then forgot?
Jesus waited long to know thee,
NOW HE KNOWS THEE NOT!

Miscellaneous.

From the Lady's World of Fashion.

THE EMIR'S DAUGHTER.

BY MRS. MARY K. SPENCER.

"Sing again, Christain," said the Emir's daughter to the captive who knelt at her feet.

"What shall I sing?" asked the minstrel, starting from a reverie, and carelessly running his fingers over the instrument, giving utterance to a prelude of wild but exquisitely melodious tones.

'Shall I sing of war, or of love, or,' and his voice became suddenly sad, 'of captivity.'

The princess turned her large dark eyes on the speaker, and involuntarily sighed, for she felt how much that little word meant.

"No—no, not of captivity—sing of some graver theme—let—let it be of LOVE," she continued, and the blood mounted to her forehead as she spoke.

"There is but one song I remember of that kind,' replied the minstrel in a sad but musical voice, whose softened accents told how grateful he felt for the sympathy of the maiden. 'There is but one song of that kind I remember, and it is of my own far off home. Lady, I know not that I can sing it, for it fills my heart with tears when I think of it now, but your wish is my law,' and again running his fingers over the instrument, he evoked a strain of melody that might have been from the stars.

The maiden leaned her face on her hand to listen; and as she reclined thus, the minstrel thought he never had seen any thing so beautiful. Her brow was as smooth as marble; her mouth and chin cut in the most exquisite proportions, while her long lashes drooping over her eyes gave them the depth of shaded water. If there was majesty in that face there was also grace. If the classic features made it for a moment seem stern, the kind smile and softened look of the eyes relieved you instantly from the feeling. And now, as she gazed on the minstrel, there was a dewy tenderness in those full dark orbs which might have said volumes to him if had noticed them closely, which perhaps he did. He raised his head and spoke.

"The words are my own language, but the music you can understand."

The princess nodded, and he began. The song was mournful, and before the minstrel had finished he had drawn tears into the eyes of the listener, merely by the touching pathos of his voice. A pause ensued.

"Sir minstrel," she said suddenly, 'you pine for your country—do you not?'

"Can I forget the home where I was born, or the church-yard where my fathers sleep?" he answered sadly. Again there was a pause, and there seemed a struggle in the lady's bosom. When she spoke, there was a deep emotion in her voice.

"And would you run the peril of reaching the christain camp, if your escape thence was connived at?"

"Dear lady, yes?"

"You shall go. To night there will be one at the seaward postern—you are allowed the freedom of the interior—the gate will be opened for you, and a boat at hand. And may the God you worship bless and preserve you"—and she turned away to hide her tears.

A new light broke in on the minstrel.—Could it be that he was beloved? Was this the cause of the kindness with which he had been treated? With a sudden hope he was about to fling himself at the feet of the princess when one of her father's eunichs entered the apartment, and he was forced to resume his instruments in order to conceal his emotions. No further opportunity to speak with his mistress occurred during the day, and he left her presence towards the evening in despair.

Should he avail himself of her offer to escape? If he were certain of her love, nothing could induce him to fly without her; but *did* she love him? This question the captive could not answer. Harrassed with doubts, he saw the appointed hour arrive, without having come to any conclusion. A new hope now arose.—He would meet his mistress at the postern. Alas! there was no one there but an eunuch whom she had bribed, who was perversely silent. The minstrel was still in doubts when lights were seen in the garden, advancing towards the postern. No time was to be lost. The eunuch pushed him into the boat, the crew of which instantly rowed off from the land, and the captive, yielding to his fate, bade farewell, forever, to the Emir's daughter.

But he could not forget her. Even after arriving at the christain camp, and returning his round, (for all had thought him dead) his only thought was of the Saracen beauty, and long he lingered in Palestine, when his interest should have called him home, hoping to hear of her. But despair at length took possession of him, and he returned sadly to Europe, where the fairest ladies of his own gay province strove in vain to win him by their smiles.

Oh! had he known the agony with which the Emir's daughter watched, from her tower, his departure—had he been told how, day by day, she sought to glean some intelligence of his arrival at the christian camp, he would have left his broad possessions at once, and found his way back to her, through a thousand perils, rather than she should consider him ungrateful. But little did he imagine the sacrifice she had made.—Since the first day she had seen the pale but still noble looking captive, she had surrendered to him her heart, and the offer of his freedom sprang from the heroic wish to see him happy, even at the sacrifice of his company. Had he spoken his love then, and she almost wished he would, few words would have induced her to sacrifice father, country, and faith, to follow him; but he was silent, and she feared her love was despised. Still her noble heart refused to take its revenge by interrupting his escape; but she watched his departure hoping to the last that he would communicate with her; and when she could no more catch the shadowy figure of the receding boat, she flung herself on her cushions and wept as if her heart would break. From that day her attendants, noticed that she grew paler and thinner, as if some secret malady was eating out her life. But none suspected the truth.

In the proud castle of Limoges sat the owner leaning his head on his hand. He was thinking of her who had set him free from Moslem slavery, and when he recalled her beauty and gentleness, he felt as if it would be no sacrifice to surrender houses and lands and knightly honors, to be again the captive minstrel at her feet, enjoying her smiles and her sympathy, even though denied her love.

"It is in vain," he said; "I can find no happiness here. Beauty has no charms for me. I will go again to Palestine, and never return until I see her." He was about to summon his squire, when that individual entered the room.

"There is a page, my lord," he said, "without, who wishes to see you on urgent business."

"Let him enter."

A youth, apparently of Italian origin, appeared and stood humbly at the door, until the knight signed to him advance. The page looked at the Squire, when his master, understanding the hint, ordered him to leave the room. Then hastily advancing, the youth threw off his hat, and exposed to view a countenance of singularly feminine beauty, for one of his sex.

"Henri! Henri!!" said the page, and bursting into tears, fell at the knight's feet.

"My own Zenora!" and the knight clasped her to his bosom; for it was the Emir,s daughter.

"And how did you thread your way through such innumerable dangers?" the knight asked, using her own tongue, when, after weeping long upon his bosom, she was somewhat composed.

"I know not. Your God—for him I now serve—protected me. I fled, bearing with me a few jewels, determined to seek you out, and be your minstrel as you have been mine. I assumed this disguise, and knowing nothing of your language but your name and nation, found my way hither, where for three months I have wandered up and down, repeating 'Henry de Limoges.' At lenth a jewel of some price induced a man to bring me hither, and now—now may I be your minstrel, anything?—only do not send me away."

"You shall be my own BRIDE;" and so it was: and never in Languedoc was a more beautiful couple than the Count de Limoges and the EMIR'S DAUGHTER.

A GOOD SIGN!—There is no mistake in the sign described in the following article. Whatever may be thought of Millerism in the concrete, in the abstract this particular omen is worthy to be especially regarded. We find it without credit in an exchange paper; but its authenticity should not be questioned on that account, as such things "sometimes occur."

A Mr. Blindman, pilot on a flat boat on the Ohio, recently saw a most wonderful sight in the heavens. He was watching, eagerly, the comet's tail, when all at once he saw the tail curl up, and form, in big letters, the word PAY. He didn't pay much attention to it; but in a few minutes he looked round again, and saw dis distinctly, in the same place, the word THE. Astonished at this, he ran below to inform the captain, and when he had got back, and looked up at the tail, he found that it changed again, and had formed the word PRINTER. Where upon he and the captain marvelled greatly, and resolved instantly to heed the admonition, and as soon as they got home to pay the printer. We wish a good many could see that sight, and profit by it.

The Great Central Route.—The competition between the stage lines running between Cumberland and Pittsburgh is now very active. Through tickets from Baltimore to Pittsburgh were sold yesterday at *seven* dollars each.

We learn that a new stage company is in contemplation to place a line of stages on the route between Cumberland and Wheeling, and the preliminary arrangements for that purpose have been entered into.

We have been informed, since the above paragraph was in type, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, held yesterday, a resolution was adopted authorising and instructing the President to make such arrangements with stage coach owners or companies as will render the passenger travel between Cumberland and Wheeling more expeditious, more comfortable, and cheaper than it is under the existing arrangements.—*Balt Am.*

THE VALLEY TRADE.

It will be seen, by the annexed proceedings of the City Council of Washington, that the people of the District are disposed to co-operate with the merchants and millers of Winchester, in reference to the cheapening of freight on Flour and other commodities. We learn, too, that the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company are also willing to extend the facilities desired, in reference to the reception and discharge of lading from the Winchester and Potomac Rail-Road.

CITY ORDINANCE.

RESOLUTION respecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Whereas the following resolutions have been adopted at a meeting of "*Merchants and Millers*," held at Winchester, Virginia, on the 22d ultimo:

"*Resolved*, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report to an adjourned meeting the cost of Erickson's canal boats, and the comparative expense of Erickson's boats and the ordinary horse-boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with such details of interest in the premises as may seem proper to such committee, especially what amount of water a steam canal boat, suited to the locks of said canal, would draw, and whether the same can pass over the Potomac river, at Harper's Ferry, to the depot of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company; and ascertain whether the said company will place such facilities at said depot as will enable their cars to receive and discharge lading off and on the boats at that place.

"*And be it furthermore resolved*, That the chairman of this meeting hold communication with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and inquire whether said company will pass boats freighted with plaister free of tolls, and whether the rates of toll on flour can be reduced.

"*Resolved*, That the committee appointed under the second resolution be ordered to report the charges, per barrel, of shipping flour from this place to New York, via Georgetown and Alexandria, with commissions, &c. for selling the same, and to ascertain what arrangements can be made in that market with regard to reducing charges on flour, plaister, salt, &c transported to and from that city."

Be it therefore resolved by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That we view with profound interest the importance of the abovementioned movement, as of incalculable advantage not only to the Valley of Virginia but to the District of Columbia in general, and that in our opinion every facility and assistance should be afforded by the respective Corporations and the people of the District, to advance the objects contemplated by the aforesaid meeting.

Resolved further, That, in the opinion of the two Boards, by means of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the farmers of the Valley of Virginia can at all times find in the cities of the District markets of ready and easy access, and commodious and safe harbors for transhipment.

Resolved further, That the committee appointed to represent this Corporation in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company be instructed to use their influence and endeavors to promote the objects contemplated by said meeting.

BENJAMIN B. FRENCH,
President of the Board of Common Council.
JAMES ADAMS,
President of the Board of Aldermen.

Approved, May 3, 1843.
W. W. SEATON, *Mayor.*

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—It will be interesting to many of our readers to be informed that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company has reduced the rate of tolls to be charged on the canal to those of the tariff established in the year 1835, and that some few articles—of little value compared with their weight, such as cord wood and plaster of Paris—have been brought below the rates of that tariff. This reduction was due to the agricultural interest especially, as the value of produce is so much below what it has been for many years. It was also called for by the fact that the company has been compelled, from the necessity of procuring the means of restoring the navigation of the canal and keeping it in order, to decline taking its own script in payment of tolls, as well as from the circumstance that most of the canals and other works have reduced their rates of transportation. These changes, it is understood, will take place on the 20th instant.

It is believed that this step will greatly increase the trade upon the canal, as well as augment the income of the company; and, if the carriers will second this effort of the company by demanding but moderate profits on their labor, it cannot fail of having this desirable end.

By the favor of three of the Banks of Georgetown and Washington, which lent the money to the company for that object, the damage sustained by the late freshet has been so far repaired as to admit the water again upon all except one division of the canal, and that one will be repaired by the 10th inst.—*Nat. Int.*

THE NEW YORK CANALS.

We learn from the Albany Journal of Monday evening that the Canals were opened on that day. At noon twelve boats had cleared for the West. The Troy Whig of Monday says that a large amount of goods are waiting at that place to be forwarded to the interior.

The same paper adds:—One forwarding house has already 1000 tons of freight on hand for the West, being one fourth of the whole amount it shipped last year. Other houses have also a large amount of freight on hand, and the boats and sailing vessels from New York and Boston make large additions to it daily. A considerable quantity of freight reaches this city daily from Boston via the Western Railroad, destined for the West and North.

Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of these operations, and the amount of capital of our canal transportation merchants, when we state that one house in the forwarding business on the canal, employs 800 horses, and 250 boats; all of which will be put in motion this day. This house paid out $10,000 for the keeping of the above number of horses during the last winter.

The Troy and Oswego Line are now building three iron steamers with Ericson's propellers, in addition to one already built; intended for towing on the river and canals. They will tow canal boats from New York to Oswego, and *vice versa*. One of these boats will also be put on the Northern canal. If they should be found to answer the purpose intended, they will work an entire revolution in the canal transportation business. About 2000 horses are now employed in towing on the Erie canal, and several hundred drivers; all of whom would be turned out of employment in the course of a short time, should the steam propellers be generally introduced.

The first regular Bank was established at Venice, in 1157. The Bank of Genoa was established in 1407; that of Amsterdam in 1609, and that of England 1694.

The Free Press.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

As Hard Times will not make his appearance in your paper again, his kinsman may be excused for saying a word or two in his behalf.

I will pass over without notice, that portion of Fair Play's last number (about one-third of it) which he intended to be witty, and proceed at once to that part which I *presume* he wishes to be considered as his argument. He still persists in his original error that the shaver of paper adds to the amount of the debt. It seems to be very difficult to make him comprehend, that he who purchases paper at a discount derives his profit from the original creditor; and that whatever loss there may be, must fall upon him. He may talk as much as he pleases about 30 or 40 per cent. *added for the shaver*. The most stupid of his readers know better than this. They all know perfectly well that the same amount of money will pay a specified debt, whether in the hands of a shaver or of the original creditor. It is not worth while to waste words to prove this. Fair Play now says that the shaving of paper is very *similar* to the counterfeiting or clipping of a metallic currency. He has dropped the word "*identical*," and in his next number (for he will never be done with them) he will probably use the phrase *slight resemblance*. These are favorable symptoms of returning sobriety. This word "identical," if I mistake not, he used when he threatened to have a law passed to send all the shavers to the penitentiary.

In his essay before the last, he resorted to a most unhappy argument to prove this identity. He then said if he should borrow $1000 of a bank, and the paper of this bank should not be kept up to its par value for sixty days, when his note would become due, then the difficulty of getting money to pay his note would be increased, and he would be the loser. A single dash of the pen of Hard Times, exposed this error, and proved beyond all dispute that it would be easier for Fair Play to obtain $1000 of this depreciated paper to pay his note, which the bank would be bound to receive, than to obtain an equal amount of specie or good par paper. If he had said it were easier for a debtor to obtain an ounce of gold than an ounce of silver, it would not have been a greater absurdity. Fair Play gets out of this difficulty in the easiest possible way; he says the debtor has no time to be running after depreciated currency. His readers before this must have perceived, that he himself is running away from his own theory with the fastest possible speed.

If the thing be possible (but indeed it is hardly so) the argument or illustration used by Fair Play in his last number, to prove that the shaving of paper and the clipping of a metallic currency is identical, or very similar as he now expresses it, is still more preposterous. He illustrates this position by a long paragraph, entirely too long for quotation, but I will give the full substance of it, and it is manifest he has put forth his entire strength in this his last, and death struggle.

He says if he sells his property and receives counterfeit coin, he looses his property; and if he receives clipped currency, he loses a part of it.—No body will dispute this. Now for his minor proposition—his proof that the shaving of paper is very similar to counterfeiting or clipping the currency. As Fair Play has assumed the character of a logician, he will of course excuse the use of the words, minor proposition. He says, "if he borrows of the Bank at Charlestown, $1000, for which he gives good endorsers, he thereby adds so much to the circulation, and increases the value of his property." He goes on and says, then if a broker should buy up these $1000 with $500, he lessens the circulation by that amount, and Fair Play's property is diminished in value. This is his argument, or his demonstration, and he no doubt thought it conclusive, and perfectly unanswerable. If Fair Play had stopped for one moment to analyze this operation, (if indeed he ever analyzes any thing,) he perhaps would have perceived his error, and have seen that, the sage stated was precisely against his theory. To prove it: The broker in the first place, for these $1000, gives $500, either in specie or good par paper. Then this amount is thrown into circulation. The next step, and perhaps on the same day is, that this broker sends this $1000 of *depreciated* paper to the Bank that issued it, and receives the full amount either in coin or in good par paper. The circulation of these one thousand dollars of depreciated paper, is co-instante, substituted by the circulation of the full amount of either coin or good par bank paper.—I will retort your question, Fair Play, "Do you perceive it now, your excellency?" It is as plain as the sun at mid-day. And thus it is manifest, that the very illustration your "excellency" has employed to prove and fortify your own position, has illustrated its ridiculous absurdity.

It is a fact beyond all dispute or question, that the brokers of this country do more to purify the currency and to sustain banks from the common and great evils of over issues, and the consequent result of depreciated paper, than any other class in society. The circulation of a bank of moderate capital perhaps is scattered amongst several thousand persons, and no one has a sufficient amount to make it worth while to call upon the bank to redeem its paper. The brokers generally for a very small profit, purchase masses of this paper and compel the banks to substitute in place of its depreciated paper either specie or good par paper. And for doing this service, Fair Play has been labouring to have them sent to the penitentiary. If he could understand things aright, he would consider them benefactors. One more such victory, Fair Play, and like your own Phyrrus indeed *you* are undone. But you are undone already. Fair Play suggests that property depreciates as the currency depreciates. The depreciation in the value of the currency has heretofore been considered as a powerful cause of the rise of property in price, and it is not worth while to waste words to prove it. He threatens to send a petition to the Legislature for signatures. The Senators heretofore has been to send petitions to the people for signatures, and the Legislature for enactments. But Fair Play will reverse the order of every thing. He will permit nothing to stand upon its own feet. Unfortunate writer upon a false theory!

He has at length yielded in his last number, which I believe is about his tenth, nineteen-twentieths of his whole theory, in its practical effect. He will now permit the owners of State stocks, bank stocks, and all other stocks, and traders in bills of exchange to buy and sell at whatever price they can. And he says let not Hard Times suppose that he is retracting one jot or tittle of his proposition or theory. I have no doubt Hard Times will grant his friend Fair Play, any reasonable favour in his power. But this is asking entirely too much; especially after being called such hard names, and having his sign board stuck up for him.

And pray have not the poor stock jobbers at all times heretofore come in for a full share of your maledictions? They have been compelled to keep constant company with your usurers and shavers, and now they are gentlemen, are they? It does not lye in your mouth to be asking favours. Your theory was that all securities are part and parcel of the currency. And what are these stocks but credit? Will your "excellency," if you please, point out the difference between the bond of a State to pay a certain amount borrowed, with the interest semi-annually, and the bond of an individual to pay his debt with the accruing interest? This task I think would puzzle you. I would like to see you try your hand at it.—And now as to bills of exchange, which Fair Play says Hard Times has "discussed all to pieces from New York to London, and from Baltimore to Boston." Now, indeed, you give your consent that all may shave in these currencies as deep as they please. Thank you for the privilege. The Legislature will then, not be applied to to send shavers in bills of exchange to the Penitentiary. You say there can be no "abuse about dealing in bills of exchange, as they will regulate themselves." You mistake; they will not regulate themselves more than the little bonds and notes which you have taken under your guardianship. Your error is, that you suppose bills of exchange are always made payable at distant places, and you will no doubt charge Hard Times with leading you into this error. The most common and familiar way by which a merchant in Baltimore, for example, raises money in time of need, is to draw a bill upon his neighbor and friend in that place, payable at a distant day, and to procure his note, (usurer,) and then this accepted bill is thrown into market and sold for whatever it will bring. And it may be safely affirmed, that in commercial cities twenty times the amount of money is raised in this way, more than by the shaving of notes.

Fair Play says Hard Times led him into an error; that he *inadvertently* admitted that all stocks and bills of exchange were comprehended within his theory, and ought not be purchased under par;—and he begs that the record be amended. I will not consent. The record shall stand as full proof that Fair Play has been driven to abandon, in practical effect, nearly his whole theory. As to the little business done in speculating, in individual notes, that is not worth the attention of Fair Play, or of any body else. He has in effect surrendered the whole field, and he had better with what grace he can, give up the trash and fragments, remaining upon it. We have all heard of inadvertent expressions. But for a veteran writer, who has done little else for the last twelve months than to write essays upon the currency and shaving, to tell us the most important, much the most important part of his essay, written out at large and sent to a newspaper for publication, was done *inadvertently*, is asking too much of our good nature and credulity. Add to be entrapped into this inadvertency, too, by such a "merry Andrew" as Hard Times, is entirely out of the question. It is to be regretted that Hard Times gave up the contest, and it is pretty certain that one more shot from his gun would have cured Fair Play of his few remaining heresies, and made a christian of him. TIGHT TIMES.

MOST HORRID MURDER OF PARENTS.

Mr. Thomas Thomas and his wife, of Woodford county, residing about twenty miles from this place were murdered by their son Enoch Thomas, on Monday night, 17th April. The recital of the particulars is sufficient to chill the blood in our veins. Enoch has been for a long time deranged. His father had built a house, for the purpose of keeping him confined, a few rods from his own dwelling. On Monday night, his father hearing a noise in the building where Enoch was confined, went out to discover its origin. He was followed by his wife. Before he had arrived at the building where Enoch had been confined, he met him, Enoch having escaped from his confinement, and had the leg of a bench in his hand. With this he immediately struck his father and felled him to the earth, and then sprang upon his mother and knocked her down also, and commenced beating them. In the mean time, a younger brother of the maniac, having discovered what was going on, took down his gun and snapped it three times at Enoch, while he was dealing death blows upon his prostrate parents. Before the gun could be fired off, Enoch sprang toward his brother, wrested the gun from his hands, commenced beating him with it, and finally knocked him down, and then commenced choking him. In the struggle, John, the younger brother, broke away from the enraged maniac, and ran to H. T. Clark's a neighbor living about 300 yards off. Mr. Clark and his two sons immediately repaired to the scene of slaughter.

They found Mr. Thomas, the father, lying on the ground. He was then able to converse, and partially assist himself. They took him up to carry him into the house, and were met at the door by Enoch with an axe in his hand. The three Clarks then dropped the aged and almost helpless father, and fled to their own house, were they remained till the next morning, without again going near Mr. Thomas. They may have a good reason for so doing, but what that reason is it is difficult to discover—unless it was fear. And could not three athletic, stout men secure one? and there were other neighbors near by that could have summoned to their aid.

The next morning the Clarks went back, and found Mr. Thomas and his wife both quite dead.—Mrs. Thomas had been horribly cut with an axe, and the head of Mr. Thomas had been beaten to a jelly. They found Enoch in possession of the house, careless and unconcerned as if nothing had happened. They succeeded in knocking him down, and then securing him.

Mr. Thomas was about 60 years of age, his wife was some years younger. John Thomas was severely injured, so much so as to confine him to his bed, but he is expected to recover. How loudly such a calamity calls for a state lunatic hospital, or a mad house in some shape! [*Peoria (Ill.) Register.*

American Wheat exported to Canada.

As various and contradictory statements have been circulating in the public prints in regard to the terms on which American wheat will be received into Canada, and from thence into the ports of England, we copy the following paragraphs for the information of such of our readers as may be interested in the matter:

"In the British Parliament on the 4th ultimo, Mr. LABOUCHERE said to the Secretary for the Colonies (Lord Stanley) that he, Lord S., had stated to the House that it was the intention of the Government in the course of the present session to permit the admission of Canadian flour into this country at a nominal duty, provided the Legislature of Canada passed measures satisfactory to the Government with a view to the prevention of fraud. The Legislature of Canada has enacted a law imposing a duty of 3s. per quarter on wheat imported from the United States. This wheat when ground into flour will be admitted into England at a mere nominal duty, or on the same terms on which flour made from Canadian wheat is received,"

The answer of Lord STANLEY to Mr. LABOUCHERE was expressed in the following words:

"The existing law made no distinction between flour manufactured from wheat the produce of the United States, and flour manufactured from wheat the produce of Canada. As long as the flour was manufactured in Canada, it had always been imported into this country as Canadian produce; and there was no intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to make any alteration in that provision of the law. There was no intention of drawing any distinction not now drawn with regard to flour coming from Canada whether it were the growth of the United States or of the Canadas."

By this arrangement (says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser) the colonial duty of 3s. per quarter, and the duty imposed on Canadian flour in English ports, will together be about one-half the amount exacted on American flour transported direct from New York to Liverpool. If Parliament should admit Canadian flour, as is contemplated, at a small fixed duty instead of one graduated by the present sliding scale, a large portion of the surplus wheat of the Western States would go to Canada, to be manufactured for the English market.

It is a singular fact that, Mr. Van Buren is now a competitor for the Presidency against Mr. Calhoun, who voted in favor of his rejection as Minister to the Court of St. James. They are now both of the same party, and both looking to the same convention for support.

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VIRGINIA FREE PRESS.

Thursday Morning, May 18.

THE WHIG BANNER.

HENRY CLAY and AMERICAN INDUSTRY

THE LAND DISTRIBUTION.

One prominent article of faith in the Whig creed (says the Jonesborough Whig) is the distribution among the States of the Proceeds arising from the sales of the Public Domain. This measure, the growling demagogues of the Locofoco party, from Maine to Georgia, oppose with indignation. This same measure, too, which by some strange mystery now has become *Federalism* was *Democracy* under the Administation of Gen. Jackson, as the following extract from his first message to Congress in 1829 will show:

"*It appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several states according to their ratio of representation.*"

CONGRESS.

We believe it is now ascertained that Archibald Atkinson, Loco, is elected to Congress by a majority of five votes over Jas. H. Langhorne, Whig, in the Norfolk district; and Thomas W. Gilmer, Tyler Loco, by *twenty-one* votes over William L. Goggin, Whig, in the Albemarle district. Close cutting, notwithstanding the polls were kept open in two of the Loco Foco counties of the latter district, and closed every where else. John M. Botts is beaten by John W. Jones only 37 votes in the Richmond district, though the ratio was increased by piling up 8000 extra upon the most growing district in the State. As the Whig justly says: "Nothing more grovelling, nothing meaner, nothing more unmanly and unworthy of the reputation of the State, can be imagined, than what we have actually witnessed—the direction of legislative *wisdom* for 4 months, in secret and in public, to frame a district which would expel a particular citizen from Congress, and stifle the free voice of a particular community.

"As to carrying a majority of the members of Congress that was not to be expected against a Gerrymander: Yet had the Whigs in Wise's district and in that of Buckingham done their full duty, even that might have been accomplished. As it is, 500 votes distributed judiciously, would have given the Whigs 8 out of the 13 Representatives of Virginia."

The next effort will take the hide off the Gerrymander.

THE LEGISLATURE.

GAIN AND LOSS.

WHIG GAIN.		WHIG LOSS.	
Albemarle	2	Norfolk County	1
Hanover	1	Pocahontas	1
Fauquier	2	Giles and Mercer	1
Fairfax	1	Rappahannock	1
Lewis & Braxton	1	Logan	1
Barbour, &c.	1	Cabell & Wayne	1
Fayette, &c.	1		
Morgan	1		
Southampton	1		
Powhatan	1		
Marshall	1		
Tyler	1		
King & Queen	1		
Greenbrier	1		
Henry	1		
Total	17		6

☞Clear Whig gain 11.

We believe all the counties in the State have been heard from. The Senate will stand:—Locos 20, Whigs 12—the House: Locos 73, Whigs 61—majority for the Locos 12—last year 34!

The joint vote now stands thus:

	Locos.	Whigs.
Senate	20	12
House	73	61
	93	73
	73	
Loco majority	20	Last year 49!

We felt some apprehension at one time that the Whigs had carried the lower House. We do not want the control of it at present. Next year will be time enough to lay out the "Destructives." Then a Senator of the United States will have to be elected, in place of Mr. Rives, who has lost caste with both parties, and may prepare himself for dignified retirement.—Never before, in the whole history of this country, did a man of talents exhibit the possession of so small a stock of common sense as Mr. R. has done.

The Auditor has found it necessary further to explain the Tax Bill to the Commissioners of the Revenue. We regret we have not room for his Circular. We gather from the Richmond Whig that the Auditor and the Attorney General differed essentially on the first construction published by the Auditor. The present is the result of their joint consultations. The Whig says:

"His present explanations, however able, we fear will give little more satisfaction than his first. The truth is, that neither he, with all his ability and experience, nor any other man alive, can understand every part of that abominable bill. Those who passed it, do not, any two of them, agree exactly in its construction. We saw two distinguished gentlemen of the Bar talking it over the other day, and they disagreed upon various points of it.

Such being the state of the case, what are the Commissioners of the Revenue to do? What are the people to do? We shall certainly have one construction of the law in one county, another in another, a third construction in a third county—And because the Whigs opposed this ridiculous bill, they are called repudiators! Well gentlemen—wait until these taxes are *paid*, and see what the people will say then!"

The Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company, yielding, we suppose, to the public demand, have again set their passenger train in motion on Sundays. They have at the helm, too, their first old engineer, Murphy, who makes the engine more "like a thing of life." The trip is now performed very pleasantly, and seldom occupies more than two hours and a half from Harpers-Ferry to Winchester. What is better no serious accident has ever occurred, on the route, except one, and that was the fault of the victim himself, who was intoxicated. The work is undergoing renewal at different points.

OMENS IN VIRGINIA.

WESTMORELAND County, the birth-place of WASHINGTON, has given the largest Whig majority she ever gave, at the late Election, putting a Whig Congressman in place of a Loco. Her vote is some three Whig to one.

FAIRFAX, the County in which WASHINGTON spent the last years of his life and gave his last vote, has also gone Whig—often Loco.

ALBEMARLE, the County of JEFFERSON, has elected two Whig Delegates, one of whom was not a candidate turning out two Loco Focos, and giving a decided majority for Congress against her own derelict son, Thomas W. Gilmer.

LOUDOUN, the County of MONROE, has given a large Whig majority, as usual.

HANOVER, the birth-place of PATRICK HENRY and HENRY CLAY, which gave Van Buren a majority for President, has turned out her Loco Foco Delegate and given a majority for John M. Botts for Congress.

These are but a few items. There is scarcely a County in which a large vote has been called out in which the result is not auspicious to the Whig cause. And best of all, the Whigs have every where fought the battle as Whigs, taking the most decided stand for the principles and measures of their party.—[*New York Tribune.*

The latter suggestion is one worthy of special attention—that whatever the Whigs have achieved, it has been with their principles fully thrown forth—a sound Currency, a substantial Tariff, Economy in Public Expenditure, opposition to Executive encroachment, the One-Term principle, and Henry Clay as their champion is enlisted all over. He blinks no dodging side of a question.

The Madisonian has given out hints, that the Loco Foco members of Congress "will find no difficulty in passing a revenue tariff, embodying the elements of stability;" and it further states that "the next Congress will find no difficulty in passing a *constitutional* measure for the safe keeping of the public money."

These are bids for a re-election; but of one thing we can assure Mr. Tyler—he may sign a bill respecting the present Tariff; he may sign one establishing a Sub Treasury; and he may bestow the patronage as corruptly as he pleases, but he won't get the Loco Foco nomination for the Presidency, for all that. If Arnold were alive, his chance for that would be as good as John Tyler's.

The Washington *Globe*, in a recent article on Tyler and his administration, speaks as follows:

"The administration of apostates, utterly abjured by the honest men of both parties, without having a solitary friend returned as yet to either branch of the next Congress"—having no principle to build up a party upon—no system of measures but that which the country has marked with its reprobation—now addresses itself altogether to the cupidity of the mercenary, to enlist a body of Swiss for followers."

"O yes, Wise and Gilmer have squeezed in after a fashion.

COMMODORE MOORE.

In view of the statement made by the New Orleans Bee, that President Houston, of Texas, had declared the expedition to Campeachy, by Com. MOORE, to be *piratical*, the New York Courier says:

"We are not informed of the state of mind which the President now enjoys, but we should say from his acts that he was decidedly crazy."

There are a great many others who will concur in opinion with the Courier.

Speaking of the report published in the Bee, the Bulletin says it was probably founded upon false information; there is strong reason to believe that Com. Moore had the tacit permission, at least, if not the direct sanction of the Texan government.

THE FLOUR TRADE.

The Rochester Democrat gives the following as the estimated quantity of Wheat and Flour to come forward from the West this Spring:—

	Flour, bbls.	*Wheat, bush.*
Illinois,	75,000	130,000
Indiana,	43,000	50,000
Ohio,	150,000	600,000
Michigan,	95,000	42,000
New York,	100,000	250,000
Total,	463,000	1,072,000

It is believed that very little, comparatively, of this flour will go to Canada.

The Loco Foco editors of the "Tenth Legion" are boasting that they have beaten a Whig for Congress with great ease, and seem to think their Democracy beautifully illustrated by voting for Taylor, a *Federalist* of the olden time! It's no wonder that some of the plain folks could not understand by what process their candidate had become wool dyed. It was the same sort of *abracadabra* that made *Democrats* of Taney, Buchanan, Hubbard, Ingersoll and Wall. They first shouted for Jackson—and after that they could favor any doctrine which the whim of the "Old Hero" might suggest, without impairing their orthodoxy!

GREAT HAIL STORM.

On Monday afternoon we were visited with a very severe storm of Hail and Rain, such as has not been witnessed here for twenty-five years.—The storm came from the South West, and its violence continued for about ten or fifteen minutes. The hail was of various sizes, some as large as a plum, and of all sorts of shapes. We fear the storm has done much injury to the the fruit trees, as its violence was so great as to strip the blossoms and foliage in many cases.

We have seen no such storm since 1817—From the appearance of the clouds, it was very general and we shall expect to hear of serious damage in other quarters.

Our household being principally of the Tetotal order, we had a supply of real Hail Storm Lemonade; which matter we set down as an incident for the youngsters to talk about in after times.

SHANNONDALE.

As the vernal season is bursting upon us in all its beauty, the people of the cities naturally cast around them for a pleasant spot to escape from heat and dust, and renovate their flagging energies. No place presents more attractions in this way than Shannondale—only seven hours' travel from Baltimore or Washington—We understand the directors of the establishment are making proper arrangements for its opening about the middle of June, and for keeping up the reputation which it has so well earned of late.

THE LOCUST YEAR.

A correspondent of the Hartford (Conn.) Courant writes that this year, 1843, is the "locust year." He says:

"I well remember three 'locust years,' in the years 1792, 1809, and 1826, and my father told me that he remembered one in the year 1758, and another in 1775. There being seventeen years between each of these dates, is strong evidence that they return once in seventeen years, and accordingly the present year, 1843, may be expected to be locust year. I wish you to publish this at this time, that the entomologists may have an opportunity to make observations, and if it should be a locust year, publish the result of their observations."

We well remember myriads of locusts in 1817, on the stage road between Washington and Frederick. We have seen them in other regions, in 1839; and we think it not unlikely they are to be seen every year in some part of our extended country.

George W. Graham, formerly a clerk in the Winchester Post Office, was tried at Staunton last week, on a charge of purloining money from the mails. He was acquitted of the charge, after an able and eloquent defence by Messrs. Mason, Stuart, and Michie. Messrs. Good and W. Kinney appeared for the United States. The forensic display is said to have excelled any thing of the kind at that bar for many years.—Stuart was eloquent and persuasive, Michie sarcastic and severe, and Mason surpassed himself.

The Spring term of the Circuit Superior Court for Jefferson County was commenced by Judge DOUGLASS on Wednesday the 10th. He gave way on Monday for the Quarterly Term of the County Court, and is holding his session in the Clerk's Office. There was no criminal case before the Court.

The establishment of the *Southern Literary Messenger* is offered for sale by the Administrator of Mr. White, on Thursday the 29th of June.—One third of the purchase money is required in cash, and the balance in six and twelve months.

Mr. Van Buren has written a reply to the Indiana Committee, in reference to the Presidency, in which he places himself, with his usual frankness, on *both sides* of the Tariff question! The Charleston Mercury (Mr. Calhoun's mouthpiece) says Mr. Van Buren "will certainly have to explain his explanation on that subject."

Judge Scorr having been prevented by indisposition from holding his regular term in Loudoun, in April, has appointed the first Monday in June for holding a special term of his Court in that county.

Wm. H. Gray, Esq has been elected Mayor, and F. W. Luckett, Esq. Recorder, of the Corporation of Leesburg.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Jonesborough, (Tenn.) Whig has an array of incontrovertible facts, on the subject of the Tariff, as sustained from the foundation of the government by all our Presidents, from Washington to Monroe—extracts from which we copy this week, and others will be given hereafter. This is emphatically, as the foundation of and connected with the Currency, the *Great Question of the Day*. Men of all shades of political opinion are beginning to give it their calm and impartial attention.

The Tariff question—its increasing popularity—its importance—who have been its supporters—a Democratic measure.

The Tariff question, or a *Protective Tariff*, is daily becoming more and more agitated, as its great importance is felt. At the North—in the South—in the East—and in the far off West, the cry is, "Protection to Home Industry." All intelligent men now regard this question, as one deeply involving the future prosperity and interests of this whole country. It is a broad and momentous question, in which every American has a *mutual* interest, though demagogues, for partizan purposes, may endeavor to array the South against the North, or draw the lines of *party*, for the purpose, more effectually, of defining the positions of Whigs and Democrats, so called. It is a question involving high and important considerations—a question which, whether decided one way or the other, must have a controlling influence on our destiny as a Nation, and our prosperity as a People, in all time to come. It is a question of *self-defence*, and therefore it is the more strange that it should meet with opposition, or even be tardily embraced by any.

To be prosperous, this country *must* protect herself—she must shut her ports against foreign encroachments—she *must* protect the industry of her citizens. Then, and not till then, will this Nation prosper. Let no one say that an oppressive system of Protection is called for—this is not necessary to secure the end proposed. The kind of Tariff called for by the interests of the country, and advocated by the Whig party proper, is fully described in the following eloquent extract from the late speech of HENRY CLAY, at Memphis, in reply to the welcome of LE ROY POPE, Esq.:

"Be not alarmed my friends, he said, at the words I say—this is the *American System*—it is the long and short of the System—Industry and Economy—Make at home what we have been buying abroad—and in that way we will get out of debt, and keep so, and keep our money. *A moderate and reasonable tariff was all we ever desired—one sufficient to stimulate and sustain our own American, domestic industry and economy.* STABILITY and UNIFORMITY were the great necessities of the system. It should be equal and uniform in its operations on the great interests of the country."

To show that Mr. Clay is consistent, moreover, as well as orthodox, we submit another extract from his speech at the great Indianapolis Barbacue, on the 5th of November, 1842:

"The Whigs don't want to destroy commerce, or to prohibit the introduction of foreign fabrics—that would be uncivilized; but they wish to secure a system of National *Independence*, which will enable the American people to live more upon their own resources. This is Whig policy. What do the Democratic leaders say at Washington? They are in favor of 'free trade' and would have no duties levied, but admit foreign fabrics, regulated only by the wants of the country. It is true, they don't profess that this is their object, but it is the inevitable result of their doctrine. By their 'free trade' notions, if practically carried out, our country would be impoverished—drained of the hard money which our Democratic leaders are so anxious to establish as the standard value of our productions. While our money would be thus drawn from us to support the pauper labor of Europe, they would not buy a cent's worth from us not needed by their direct necessities. A state of things like this would not fail to drive us back to our colonial condition before the Revolution, when coon-skins and peltries formed the currency. While they are thus recommending to us the adoption of light duties and free trade, or no duties at all, they are submitting to the most enormous duties, imposed by foreign Governments, on their own productions, amounting to nineteen hundred per cent. on their article of tobacco alone!—This is 'reciprocity!'—the reciprocity of American 'free trade' politicians and British manufacturers! Let me ask which party is the wisest and the most patriotic—the one which protects the industry of the country from the foreign governments, or that which consigns to the control of such rivalry the most vital interests of this great nation?"

We shall endeavor to show, that every Congress, and every President, from the foundation of the Government to the present day, has acknowledged the right, and the *expediency* and *constitutionality* of the right, on the part of the General Government, to lay duties, for revenue and protection. We shall appeal to the irresistible authority of the Constitution itself; that thus "becoming all things to all men," we may at least convince some, and at the same time, show the harmony subsisting between the practice of all the Presidents, and the letter of the Constitution.

In the first Congress which convened in 1790, General WASHINGTON, emphatically "*the Father of his country*," and a patriot altogether above suspicion, in his opening address to that body, says:

"The safety and interest of the people require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essentials, particularly for military supplies."

Upon this recommendation of Gen. Washington, Congress called upon Mr. Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, for a Tariff scheme, and in his report, he says:

"If Europe will not take from us the products of our soil upon terms consistent with our interests, the natural remedy *is to contract, as fast as possible, our wants of her.*

"Though it were that the immediate and certain effects of regulations controlling the competition of foreign with domestic fabrics was increase of prices, it is universally true that the contrary is the ultimate effect with every successful manufacture. When a domestic manufacture has attained to perfection, and has engaged in the prosecution of it a competent number of persons, it invariably becomes cheaper. Being free from the heavy charges which attend the importation of foreign commodities, it can be afforded, and, accordingly, seldom or never fails to be sold cheaper in process of time than was the foreign article for which it is a substitute. The internal competition which takes place, soon does away every thing like monopoly, and by degrees, reduces the price of the article to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed. This accords with the reason of the thing, and with experience. Whence it follows, that it is the interest of a community, with a view to eventual and permanent economy, to encourage the growth of manufactures. *In a national view, a temporary enhancement of price must always be well compensated by a permanent reduction of it.*"

[We shall take occasion hereafter to present our readers with some further extracts from this compilation, shewing conclusively that to take even "Democratic" evidence, a National Bank and Protective Tariff are measures intimately blended with our future advancement and prosperity.]

MEXICO.—Mr. George B. Crittenden, son of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, one of the Texan prisoners, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant from Vera Cruz by way of Havanna.—Messrs. David Morgan and George C. Hatch, two of the San Antonio prisoners, who had escaped from the Castle of Perote, have also arrived at New Orleans.

Mr Southall, bearer of despatches to Mexico, had arrived at Vera Cruz when Mr. Crittenden left. The Falmouth was in port awaiting the first payment of the Mexican indemnity. The prevailing opinion there was that the payment would be effectuated. It is confidently asserted that Gen. Waddy Thompson was determined to demand his passports and leave the country in the event of the non-payment of the first instalment.

It was also currently asserted that Santa Ana would be invested with the dictatorship of Mexico by the Junta.

Sixty-two Texan prisoners were at Mexico among whom were Col. Fisher, Gen. Green, George Van Ness and Thos. Hatch, who were compelled to work in the streets, and exposed to every kind of tyrannical treatment. Very little hope of their release from captivity was entertained by their friends.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 6th instant, says that Mr. Levy is re elected Delegate to Congress.

Proposals have been issued for the erection of a Jail for the County of Frederick and Corporation of Winchester, 50 feet from the Court house, two stories high, with a basement.

TRADE OF THE WESTERN.

The Alexandria Gazette, in contemplation of the completion of the Canal to that town, gives some encouraging words about a renewal of intercourse with the Valley region. We are sure the people of this and the neighboring counties heartily reciprocate the good feeling evinced.

ALEXANDRIA CANAL.

The Common Council having ordered a further subscription to the Stock of the Alexandria Canal Company, the President and Directors will now be enabled to put out at contract, the upper basin and locks, so as to carry our Canal into the Potomac, the location having been heretofore fixed upon, and the land purchased, with the necessary front on the river, to accommodate the trade which will be induced by it.

In the month of July, the Canal will be filled with water, navigation commenced, and we shall reap some of the fruits of our long and arduous struggle. When the locks into the river are completed, we shall then be ready for the Coal trade, and at the same time offer all the inducements that may be required for the prosecution of the upward, as well as the downward trade, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Our friends in Winchester, who, in by gone days, were among the best and most valued customers of our merchants, will then find that the managers of our canal will be ready to meet them upon such terms as will, we trust, induce them and our other friends of the *Great Valley*, again to make our town one of the points of their semi-annual visits to market; and we know that we speak the sentiments of our mercantile men, when we say, that no efforts will be spared to supply them as formerly, with dry goods, groceries, hardware, china, &c., upon as good terms as they can purchase elsewhere. The great trade we formerly enjoyed from that quarter, has been intercepted and drawn off from us, by the superior facilities offered our old customers, in the means of intercommunication.

We flatter ourselves, also, that when our market shall again receive the superior flour manufactured from the fine grain of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, Shenandoah, &c., in Virginia—Frederick and Washington in Maryland, and the adjacent counties in Pennsylvania, we shall resume our position as one of the greatest flour markets in the Union, which we have lost, for reasons above alluded to, and the brand of Alexandria, on Flour, as in former years, will again be a sufficient warranty of its superior quality.

Competition we may expect, nay, we may say desire, as it will put our merchants up to their mettle, and we are sure they will not suffer themselves to be beaten in the contest, by their brethern of Georgetown or Baltimore.

When the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal shall pour the rich mineral treasure of Alleghany into the tide water of the Potomac at our noble harbour, when the fleets of the navigation states shall repair here to scatter it through the Union, of necessity they must bring with them, plaister, salt and other commodities in exchange or as ballast, and the Canal boat and sea vessel will meet to exchange cargoes, and the charges now incurred on these two heavy and bulky, yet indispensable articles of commerce, will be reduced to the lowest point. And it must be obvious to the most superficial observer that no means of transportation can compete with the element intended by nature, for cheapness and facility.

In addition to this, we may add that no insignificant element for profitable commerce exists in the bountiful supply of that important article for food and luxury, the unrivalled fish of the Potomac.

Our friends the fishermen, will find an additional stimulant to their exertions, in the demand created for Shad and Herring. When the Canal boats from Harpers-Ferry, Williamsport, Cumberland, &c., shall be able to lock down to meet them, when the Canal boats shall be able to lay alongside of "Fishtown," and come prepared to take them from the "Pungee" and pack them away in the Canal boat in bulk and otherwise, and distribute them on their return along the banks of the upper Potomac, upon terms almost equal to those enjoyed by our neighbors of Fairfax, this important branch of trade must enhance beyond any anticipations which may heretofore have been entertained.

But we have extended this article beyond the limits we had intended when we set out. We have not space to continue our remarks. A brighter day is about to dawn upon our ancient and beloved town the home of our childhood—the resting place of our fathers—and the seat of all our interests, hopes, and affection. The Common Council have acted with energy in putting the cap sheaf upon this gigantic undertaking—and we trust that no time will be lost in thus completing the great work in which we have been so long engaged, and for which we have struggled with an energy which may be truly said to be indomitable.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The Rev. Amos Lefevre was tried a few days since in Bradford county, charged with the seduction and ruin of Miss Woodburn. This it will be remembered, is the painful case in which the father died of a broken heart, and the mother was reported to have lost her reason. The heartless villain was fully convicted.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Blind.—A Concert was given last week at Staunton, Virginia, by the pupils of the Blind Department of the Virginia Institution. It consisted of songs, &c, with accompaniments upon the Piano, and a variety of airs and marches by an orchestra, and a military band, of sixteen instruments each. The Staunton Spectator says—"The most difficult pieces were executed in a masterly style by the youthful performers."

Letters from Washington state that Mr. JOHN TYLER, Jr. the President's son, is to accompany Mr. CUSHING to China as his private and confidential Secretary. Mr. C., it is said, has already drawn his outfit—$9,000.

Proposed Abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies.—The New York Express of the 11th inst. contains the following item of intelligence:

"The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the French paper in this city, upon the authority of a letter from Paris, says that the Commissioners appointed to investigate the subject of slavery in the French Colonies are going to propose its abolition. They have two plans in view. The first fixes the cessation of slavery in 1853; the indemnity to the Colonies is one hundred and fifty millions of francs. The second plan proposes freedom to children born since 1838, and complete abolition in twenty years. MM de Broglie, Passy, de Tracy, Tocqueville, and other philosophic Liberals, are on this commission.—It is an important movement, and will arrest attention in this country."

THE FISHERIES.—At the close of the last week, the Fishermen at the different landings on the Potomac, began to "cut out" their seines, and the fishery for this season, is, therefore, rapidly drawing to a close. We regret to say, that, *generally*, it has not been a successful one. Considering the outfit and the number of new landings opened, the herring fishery this Spring has been a more decided failure than any that has occurred for several years.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

NAG'S HEAD.—The Norfolk Herald states that Captain Campbell Graham, of the U. S. Army, and Walter Gwynn, Esq. Civil Engineer, have been appointed to make an examination with a view to re-opening Roanoke Inlet at Nag's Head, and establishing it as a permanent ship channel from Albemarle Sound to the Ocean, and report to the Government on the practicability as well as the probable expense of the work. Major Gwynn, who is well acquainted with the subject of enquiry, deems the work practicable. If so, and it shall ever be accomplished, its importance to North Carolina will be incalculable, while it will add another harbor of refuge to vessels on our coast in bad weather, thereby saving an immense amount of property from shipwreck.

[*Baltimore American.*

Letters from Vera Cruz state that seventeen of the Texan prisoners, captured at Mier, had been shot.

MR. TYLER'S INGRATITUDE.

From the New York Tribune.

General ROBERT VAN RENSSELAER, late Postmaster at Albany, (removed by Tyler,) appears by card in the Albany Daily, in answer to the imputations cast on his official conduct in the Aurora. He adds that he was present at a conversation, in May, 1840, between John Tyler and Silas E. Burrows, in which the latter spoke of a letter he since received from President Monroe, maintaining the constitutionality of a National Bank, which Mr. Tyler desired to see, and Mr. Burrows handed to him. A conversation ensued on the propriety of creating such a Bank, which Gen. V. R. will publish in due time. He closes with the following interesting reminiscence:

"At the Harrisburg Convention of December, 1839, on the morning after Gen. Harrison had been nominated for President, the New York delegation, of which I was a member, were assembled by themselves and were considering the question of a candidate for Vice President, when I joined them. As I entered the room, one of them observed that they were waiting for me; that as the Convention had united so harmoniously on my nomination for President, they wished me to nominate a Vice President.

I replied that I did not wish to name a candidate, but that I should join them in any one they would be pleased to present. This my colleagues declined, and again urged me to offer a nomination. I then said that if such was their wish, I would name several individuals from whom they could make their choice: and accordingly I presented the names of John Tyler, Gov. Owen, of North Carolina, and John Bell, of Tennessee. They still declined making the selection, and wished me to designate the candidate. I then named John Tyler, and he was unanimously accepted. He was on the ground and knew what course I had taken. Had I designated either of the other two gentlemen named, he would have been accepted with equal readiness and unanimity.

May God and my countrymen pardon my grievous error in this matter, which I shall never cease to deplore. But I did it for the best. I had served in Congress with him, its years gone by, and I *then* deemed him an honorable man, and as Virginia was nearly balanced, I hoped the nomination of my *amiable friend* might incline the scale in our favor.

Such is a brief statement of the manner in which John Tyler obtained his nomination. How grievously he has deceived and disappointed expectation, the whole country can testify. But retribution is drawing nigh, and the tokens cannot be mistaken. A lower fall awaits him than has overtaken any public man who has ever betrayed the misplaced confidence of the country.

SOL. VAN RENSSELAER.

ALBANY, May 5th, 1843.

Crumbs of Comfort for John Tyler.—The New York Evening Post of Tuesday, has a leading article upon the subject of the Loco National Convention, and among other reasons which it gives why it should be holden in November next, it urges the following:

"The early decision of a Convention will put an end to practices of the present administration which have a pernicious effect upon the public morals. Of all the administrations which this country ever had, it appears to us that Mr. Tyler's has made the most corrupt use of its patronage. Never, we believe, has the bestowal of office been so much a matter of bargain—so shamelessly coupled with the condition that the receiver should exert himself to secure the election of his patron. Mr. Tyler is looking to a nomination by the democratic party—of which there is not the remotest probability. By making the nomination in November, that hope will be cut off, and the floodgates of his corruption will be shut."

In May, '44, when the question of Who is to be the nominee? shall be presented to a Convention elected by Congressional districts, with directions from their constituents to go into ballot "per capita," though we do not pretend to say who will be selected, President Tyler will be a prominent candidate, and none the less acceptable, that he has ever pursued an honest and independent course, placing his confidence in the intelligence of his fellow-citizens, and caring nothing for the machinery of party.—*Madisonian.*

How are the Mighty fallen!—The Madisonian contradicts, by authority, that Robert Tyler has expressed gratification at Mr. Webster's retiring from the Cabinet, and affirms that the aforesaid Robert has "an unfeigned respect for the great talents and eminent services of Mr. Webster." Alas! that Mr. Webster should be obnoxious to such a rebuke from such a source. The same miserable official had an elaborate puff, some days ago, of the porter of the President's mansion, and of his courtesy in admitting or refusing applicants for office! To what utter baseness is this official press prostituted!—*N. Y. Amr.*

Official Robbery.—A Clerk in the Treasury Department of the name of RAYMOND P. DOWDEN was arrested on Thursday last, charged with the embezzlement of certain cancelled Treasury notes. He was employed for the last week or two in assisting in placing on the returned notes additional and stronger marks of cancellation to those borne by them when returned to the Treasury, and had, it appears, while in the discharge of his duty, abstracted five 100-dollar notes, with holes cut in them as the mark of being cancelled, and had sent them to a female in Baltimore of the name of Mrs. Augusta A. Dorsey, residing in Lombard street, to pass away; but she failed in the attempt, with the exception of one note, which she sold to a broker.

Dowden has been held to bail in the sum of $2,500 for his appearance at Court to answer the charge.

National Intelligencer.

From the Army and Navy Chronicle.

A. THOMAS SMITH, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, has been appointed Acting Secretary of the Navy, during the absence of the head of the Department.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.—The frigate Brandywine and sloop St. Louis, composing the relief squadron destined to the East Indies, are under orders to sail positively by the 20th inst. Com. Daniel Turner, appointed to the command of our squadron on the coast of Brazil, will take passage in the St. Louis.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, Fletcher Webster, and John Tyler, jr. Esq., (the Mission to China,) it is said, will go out in the Brandywine, or join her at Singapore.

It is reported that the steamer Missouri, now at this yard, will join the East India squadron.

The brig Truxtun, at Norfolk, is under orders to proceed to Constantinople, for the purpose of bringing home the remains of Com. Porter.

An iron Canal Boat, with Ericsson's propeller, is now in the course of construction at Richmond, Va. It is intended to ply on the James River Canal, and will be ready by the middle of June.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Ten Days Later from Europe—Birth of Another Royal Princess—Death of the Duke of Sussex.

The steamship Great Western, Capt. Hoskins, arrived at New York, yesterday morning in twelve and a half days from Liverpool. She brings Liverpool papers of the 29th, and London of the 28th April.

The Liverpool papers are still complaining at the abundance of money—the unhealthy superfluity of it in the mercantile world, while interest can only be obtained from bankers to the extent of two per cent., the money holders will run to stocks, railroads, &c. both foreign and domestic.

A new method of shipping corn at Dantzic, which threw some barges out of use, caused a riot on the 11th. The military were called out, and the disturbance was not quelled until they had fired; one man being shot dead, and many others wounded and ridden down by the cavalry.

A most nefarious bubble scheme for fleecing poor emigrants has just been brought to light: which has excited extraordinary interest from the number of titled and other influential persons connected with it. It has been noticed in the House of Commons, in strong and indignant terms by Lord Stanley, and has been elaborately discussed in the press.

The Steamship Great Britain.—It is now fully expected that this boat will be launched at Bristol in the month of June next. May had been previously fixed upon, but owing to some difficulty in the float, is now posponed to June. Prince Albert has consented to honor the city of Bristol with his presence on the occasion. She is intended to sail between Liverpool and New York.

Chinese Ransom.—On Monday, six wagons arrived at the Royal Mint with upwards of one million and a quarter dollars worth of Sycee silver, being the last moiety of the first instalment, namely, 5,000,000 dollars of the Chinese ransom. The silver, as on previous occasions, is packed in strong wooden boxes, bearing the official seal of Sir H. Pottinger.

RIGHT OF VISITATION.

The discussion of the right of visit, or the right of search—call it which name you like, for in America the terms are held to be identical, while in England they are held to be very dissimilar—has been revived with vigor, contingent upon the arrival of Mr. Webster's despatch to Mr. Everett, which came to hand on Tuesday. Mr Webster adheres, with becoming pertinacity, to his views, which every one on this side admits to be ably sustained; and the British Government, depend upon it, will adhere with no less pertinacity to theirs. But the question, after all, is rather abstract than practical; and, with the honesty of purpose which Mr. Webster claims for the United States in putting down the slave trade, cannot be productive of any collision.

BIRTH OF A ROYAL PRINCESS.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has graced the British nation with another Princess. This event was made known through the columns of the metropolitan papers on the 25th April.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

The death of the Duke of Sussex, who expired at his apartments at Kensington, on Friday, the 21st inst. about half past 12 in the day, has excited more than ordinary attention. For some days previous not the slightest hope was entertained of his recovery, and the fatal termination of his illness, though it excited little surprise, has been productive of an almost universal feeling of regret at his loss. The journals most opposed to the liberal politics of the Duke express the highest respect for his amiable and independent character, and a becoming estimation of his scholarship and attainments.

His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, was the tenth child and fifth son of George the Third, and was born the 27th of January, 1773, being consequently seventy years and about three months old at his death.

The Duke was twice married, although neither of the marriages received the sanction of the Royal Marriage Act. First to Lady Augusta de Ameland Murray at Rome, in April, 1793, which marriage was declared null by the Prerogative Court, in August following. The issue of this marriage are Sir August d'Este, born January 15, 1794, and Ellen Augusta Mademoiselle d'Este, born August 11, 1801. Lady Augusta Murray survived her separation from her illustrious husband until March, 1830. The Duke's second wife, Lady Cecelia Gore, daughter of the second Earl of Arran, survives his Royal Highness; she was created Duchess of Inverness, March 30, 1840.

The Duke of Sussex was through his life the constant encourager (as far as his means allowed) of learning and science, and the patron of all deserving aspirants in the various walks of art—as well as the benevolent supporter of most of the various charities which adorn and distinguish the British metropolis.

The Comet.—A letter from Constantinople, dated 30th March, says: "The comet continues to occupy the attention of the public. The Turks are, for the most part, convinced that its appearance is one of the signs, forerunners of the last day, and that it otherwise predicts fearful misfortunes. The phenomenon, which is gradually becoming more faint, has carried off all the caloric from these parts.—The weather has been colder since its appearance than at any period of the winter. The thermometer has fallen at night as low as 25 deg. Fahrenheit, and the mountains upon the Asiatic coast, bordering the Propontes, have been covered with snow."

NEW CHURCH.—The lot—or a part of it—opposite the Washington Hotel, adjoining the tall building known as the Shot Tower, has been purchased as the site of an Episcopal Church, for the congregation of the Monumental Church. This is an admirable location and such a building as that congregation will doubtless place there, will be a noble ornament of the city. A building committee has been appointed, which will proceed forthwith to discharge its duties.

[*Richmond Compiler.*

Distressing Accident.—Mr. William Morgan of Clarke county, and two of his negro men, were drowned in the Shenandoah River on Saturday the 6th inst. They got into a boat to cross over at Craig's Island, with some farming utensils. The boat was in bad condition, and let in water. It either sunk or turned over, and Mr. Morgan and two of his servants were drowned. Their bodies were found a few hours after the sad accident. Mr. Morgan was a worthy and respectable man—unmarried, we believe, but has left some relatives and many friends to mourn his untimely death.

[*Winchester Republican.*

Good Luck.—The N. O. Picayune states that Col. Robert Carter Nicholas, Secretary of State of Louisiana, has inherited a fortune from a relative in the "old country," equal to nearly a million sterling.

Pretty Keen.—The Albany Patriot says: "One of our own Methodist clergymen, last Sunday, remarked that if all the world believed the second coming was to take place on the 23d of April, 1843, at three o'clock, P. M., two-thirds of them would delay all preparation for it till *half past two!*"

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The following interesting table is worthy of preservation for future reference, as it exhibits the number of Representatives of the lower House, from each State in Congress, under the Constitution at its establishment in 1789, and at each successive census:

STATES.	1789	1793	1803	1813	1823	1833	1843
Maine (a)		3	4	6	7	8	7
Massachusetts	8	11	13	14	13	12	10
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4
Vermont (b)		2	4	6	8	5	4
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	4
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8
Alabama (j)					3	5	7
Mississippi (k)					1	2	4
Louisiana (f)				1	3	3	4
Tennessee (d)		2	3	6	9	13	11
Kentucky (c)		2	6

The Bankrupt Law in Missouri.—One reason may remember that Judge Wells, of Missouri, decided that the bankrupt law was unconstitutional. Ever since that decision, the law has been inoperative in Missouri, but we find the following in the St. Louis Republican of the 20th ultimo:

"The opinion of Judge Catron of the United States Circuit Court, affirming the constitutionality of the bankrupt law, was delivered in the court on Monday, and it is final as to the cases arising under the law in this State. He affirms the constitutionality of the bankrupt law, and reverses the decision of Judge Wells, in the particular case upon which an appeal was taken—a decision which, it is understood, will control the actions of Judge Wells in respect to all the other cases which have been brought before him."

The New Orleans Tropic of the 3d instant says that a requisition for a detachment of troops has been made on the Governor of Louisiana under the following circumstances:

Several hundred men from Hancock County, Mississippi, joined by many from Washington County, in Louisiana, had formed themselves into a band of freebooters, for the pillage of property and the destruction of life. It is stated that they are well organized and armed, and are regularly encamped. Many lives have already been taken, and extensive robberies have been committed.

The Evening Mercury appears delighted at the result of the Congressional Elections thus far, Mr. Tyler's friends having succeeded in electing one member out of 81 who have been chosen in all. There were six friends of Mr. Tyler's administration in the fore part of last Congress.—In the next it is probable there will be two.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The two principal lines of steamboats on the North River are preparing for an active competition for the travel during the present and coming season. The "Empire," a new boat some 320 feet long, is to have a rival in the "Cataract," a boat of 310 feet in length. These are the longest vessels of the kind in the world, and they are expected to make the trips between New York and Albany in much shorter time than has yet been done.

Seneca Lake, in New York, is about one hundred and eighty miles from the western border of the State. The region between it and the border is about equal to the whole State of Massachusetts. The man who sowed the first wheat in that territory is still living—fifty years ago its population was one thousand; it is now six hundred and fifty thousand.

Re-Married.—In this village (says the Glenn's Falls Clarion,) on the 22d of April, by the Rev. J. Wells, of the Baptist church, Mr. Joseph Francis, to his own faithful spouse, with whom he has lived in harmony for the last twenty-one years. It appears that the former marriage was solemnized according to the rites of the Roman church, and, at this late day, the wife began to have doubts about the scriptural legality of the ceremony, and strenuously refused to share the "bed and board" of her liege lord until the knot had been tied "in language she could understand." Reduced to this alternative the disconsolate swain, with his old sweetheart, started on foot through the snow for this village, a distance of two miles, where the ceremony was performed as above stated.

Cotton Mills.—There are 900 cotton mills in the United States, with an aggregate capital of $50,000 000 invested. In these mills are 40,000 looms, and their product is about 250,000,000 of yards each year. The advantages in favor of the American manufactures on the score of expense is so great, that there is every probability of the American article being able to enter into successful competition with the English article upon their own ground.

Catholic Emigration Society.—The London Roman Catholic Emigration Society are about completing their arrangements for extensive emigration to this country. A clergyman is to attend each of the emigrating parties, who are to be settled in a body in some section of the country—we presume the West. The project is said to meet with the approval of the leading Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. Mr. Charles Mathew, brother of the temperance reformer, is to act as agent for selecting localities, &c.

Yellow Flint Corn.—It is well known by those who have been in the habit of raising the Yellow Corn, that it ripens in four to five weeks less than any kind of White Corn, and is therefore sure to come to maturity in a short season, when the white, particularly the gourd seed, will not; which most probably is the reason why the yellow is almost exclusively raised in the northern States.

It therefore recommends itself at all seasons to the farmers who have so much labor to perform in the spring within a very limited time, in order to get their crops pitched; but particularly so this year, when the season is so backward. Attention must be had to plant it so far from any other kind of Corn, that the pollin of the yellow and the white should not be likely to get mixed. The yellow Corn is always more wanted for shipping than the white, and will generally bear a better price, and is the most nutritious of the two. [*Alexandria Gazette.*

THE MARKETS.

Office of the Baltimore American, May 15, 5 P. M.

CATTLE.—There were about 230 head of Beef Cattle offered this morning, and brought from $5,50 to $6.75 net, as in quality.

FLOUR.—There is only a moderate demand for Howard street Flour, and the store price for good standard brands continues uniform at $4 18¾ with limited sales. We quote the store and wagon price at $4,06¼ to $4,12½.

GRAIN.—A cargo of Penn. Wheat, not prime, was sold on Saturday at 96 cents, and to-day a small parcel of prime was sold at 97 cts. On Saturday a lot of 700 bushels Penn. yellow Corn sold at 58 cts. and another parcel of 1500 bushels to-day at 58 cts. A cargo of 1000 bushels Pa. Rye was sold at 55 cts. We quote Md. at 48 a 50 cts. Sales of Virginia Oats at 28 a 29 cts.; of Md. at 26 a 28 cents; and a lot of 1000 bushels Pa. at 28 cents.

BACON.—Sales of some parcels of strictly prime have been made at 4½ cents. We quote the range as before at 4½ a 4¾ cents and Hams at 5½ a 6 cents. Sales have improved and sales have been made at 4¾ cents, and some holders now demand an advance. Shoulders are selling at 3½ a 3¾ cents.

WHISKEY.—Small sales of bbls. which are coming at 21½ cents. Sales of hhds. to a moderate extent at 20 cents.

FLOUR, in New York, on 13th, $4 62 a $4 75.
" in Cincinnati, on 11th, $3 10 a $3 25.
" in New Orleans, on 6th, $3 70 a $3 80.
" in Philadelphia, on 13th, $4 12 a $4 25.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 4th instant, at Prospect Hill, Va. by the Rev. Mr. Flanaghan, Dr. G. Andrew Jackson Evans, of Montgomery county, Va. (formerly of Rappahannock,) to Miss Sally Allemong, daughter of the late Richard Jackson, of Fairfax county.

On Monday the 8th, by the Rev. Mr. Monroe, Mr. William H. Reed to Miss Nancy Maxwell, daughter of Mr. Jas. Maxwell—all of Martinsburg.

In Martinsburg, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson, of Winchester, the Rev. J. M. P. Atkinson, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Peyton Harrison, of Martinsburg.

In Cincinnati, on Thursday evening the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. T. Brooke, Dr. Alexander Spotswood Dandridge of this county, to Miss Martha Eliza, daughter of the Hon. N. G. Pendleton of Cincinnati.

DIED,

On Sunday last, at the residence of Col. Braxton Davenport, (his son-in-law,) in this county, Major Henry Bedinger of Berkeley; aged 89. Maj. B. was one of the few soldiers of the Revolution who had lived to see the experiment of free government tested for more than half a century. His remains were attended to Shepherdstown by Capt. Rowan's Artillery, and buried with the usual military honors.

On the 10th instant, Mr. Jeremiah Harris, of this county, at an advanced age. Mr. H. was paralysed more than a year ago, and was unable to leave his bed from that time. He was a worthy and respectable citizen, whose blameless life had been extended to more than the ordinary span of mortals.

At his residence in Montgomery, on the 4th inst., and in the 68th year of his age, Col. James P. Preston, late Governor of Virginia, a most estimable citizen and beloved man—leaving behind him not one who possessed to a greater degree the respect and affections of his country.—[*Richmond Whig.*

In this town, on Wednesday morning last, Mr. Ezekiel Dean, in the 76th year of his age, leaving a large family of children and numerous connexions, to deplore his loss.

On the 15th ult. at Point Pleasant, Mason county, Va., Mrs. Mary Strieling, consort of George W. Strieling, Esq. of that place.

The grief inflicted upon the bereaved husband and children, and sorrowing relations and friends of this truly estimable lady, is greatly mitigated by the beautiful example of resignation and Christian preparation with which she met the event so dreadful to the unprepared. May she rest in peace!

On the 7th instant, in the 59th year of his age, after a protracted illness, Mr. William Allen, of Clarke county.

Notices.

NOTICE.

The Maryland Classis of the German Reformed Church will hold its annual meeting in Martinsburg, commencing on Friday the 19th inst., and continue its session for several days. On Saturday the 20th, the Corner Stone of the German Reformed Church will be laid, with Masonic Honors.

May 18, 1843.

☞The Rev. Thomas D. Hoover, of the Presbyterian Church, will preach at Harpers-Ferry, (God willing,) on the 4th Sabbath of this month, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Union Free Church. He will continue thus to do every other Sabbath until their building is completed, which will be in about four or five weeks. The citizens are respectfully invited to attend. May 18.

A WORD ON BUSINESS.

The lawyer, the doctor, the mechanic, all fix their own prices, and when we employ them we submit to their rates, and pay if we can. But every body undertakes to fix the *Printer's* prices—each one modestly determines what is *fair* for an advertisement or a job, just as if he had the slightest idea of the toil, the losses, and the vexations of the business.

We desire to say now, *once for all*, that we have our *regular rates for advertising*, which are published weekly, and to these we shall adhere, without respect to persons. When *charity* is asked of us, we shall be the judges, whether it is deserved or not. It will, therefore, be a waste of words to chaffer with us about prices. We only claim the privilege that is accorded to every body else, and from that we shall not depart.

The *gratuitous* services rendered by us in the course of the last twenty years would amount to a sum sufficient to have bought us a farm—and yet, in addition to these, every *nice calculator* who has a little *printing to do* thinks we can stand a trifle more, and tries his hand upon us We have had enough of that.

☞There are some balances due me individually, previous to March 1838, which, it must be acknowledged, I have waited for with some degree of patience. Pressing demands will *compel* me to make them available during the present year, if ever.

May 11, 1843. JOHN S. GALLAHER.

Vestings and Drillings.

FINE Valentia Vestings, Marseilles do. Fancy and white Linen Drillings, received on Saturday last, and for sale very low, at E. P. MILLER'S.

May 18, 1843.

Prints, Cheaper than Ever!

RECEIVED on Saturday evening last, 11 pieces CALICO, cheaper than any I have had this spring—some of them entirely new style. Among them will be found a beautiful style at only 10 cents. Call and see them at

May 18, 1843. E. P. MILLER'S.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned beg leave to remind their friends and the public, that they have on hand a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of articles in their line of business, which they will sell, wholesale or retail, at *prices to suit the times.* They invite merchants and others to give them a call, as they mean to keep up a complete stock.

Orders for tin spouting, in town or country, will be promptly attended to, and as cheap as it can possibly be done by any one.

F. W. & R. B. RAWLINS.

May 18, 1843

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on *Monday the 19th day of June next*, being Court-day, [if not previously sold at private sale,] in front of the Court House, THREE UNDIVIDED SHARES in a LOT OF LAND containing *SEVENTEEN AND A-HALF ACRES*, adjoining the lands of G. W. Ranson, Esq., and others.

☞Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, P. M., when the terms will be made known.

For further particulars apply to C. G. Stewart, Esq., Charlestown; or to the subscriber near Hamilton, Loudoun county, Va.

HENRY S. TAYLOR.

May 18, 1843.—3t*

TRUST SALE.

AS Trustee, under and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Mr. John Clauson, and for the purposes expressed in said Trust, I will offer for sale, at the residence of Mr. Clauson, on *Wednesday the 7th day of June next*, the following property, viz:

Twenty head of Horses, and Gearing for the same,
Two hundred Acres of Wheat, growing.
One Family Carriage, nearly new,
20 head of Cattle, 40 Sheep, 100 Hogs,
Corn by the Barrel, Hay by the Ton,
The entire Farming Utensils, viz:
Four Wagons, Ploughs, Harrows,
Threshing Machine, Wheat Fan, and other articles necessary on a farm

—ALSO—

Several thousand bushels of Offall, in the Hopewell Mills,
Flour Casks, several hundred Bags,
One Corn Sheller, 1 Corn Crusher,
One Cutting Box.

—ALSO—

Timber, Plank, and other Lumber,
Lime by the bushel.

TERMS.—For the Wheat a negotiable note at 90 days. All other purchases above $5 six months credit—under $5 cash. All credit purchases good endorsers or securities.

R. WORTHINGTON.

May 18, 1843. Trustee.

MASONIC.

THE George Washington Lodge, of Berryville, will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on Saturday the 24th of June next. Members of neighboring lodges, and all brethren in good standing, are invited to join in the ceremonies of the day.

BENJ. WIGGINTON,
E. SHOWERS,
JACOB ISLER,
THOS. W. REYNOLDS,
W. P. WIGGINTON,
Committee of Arrangements.

May 18, 1843.

☞*The Martinsburg Gazette and Virginia Republican will please copy the above.*

MASONIC.

Equality Lodge, No. 136.

HAS received and accepted an invitation to lay the Corner Stone of a new Church, about to be erected in Martinsburg by the German Reformed Congregation, *on Saturday next, the 20th.*

All neighboring Lodges and all Masonic brethren are cordially invited to attend and assist in the ceremonies.

EDMUND P. HUNTER,
A. S. CHAMBERS,
PETER GARDNER,
J. S. HARRISON,
WM. H. HAYDEN,
Committee.

May 18, 1843.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

THE undersigned, as Trustees, will sell on *Saturday the 27th day of May next*, at the residence of Daniel Snyder, various articles of

Personal Property,

conveyed to them by said Snyder, viz:

A new and well built Carriage and Harness complete,
A Barouche and Sleigh, and Harness for each,
A Horse, Ploughs, pair of Oxen, and

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

of most excellent quality—such as

Five Feather Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads,
Mahogany Case and Secretary,
A Mahogany Bureau,
4 or 5 Dining Tables,
Safe, Drawers,
Silver Table & Tea Spoons,
A Clock, Blankets, Sheets, &c. &c.
Also—Pots, Kettles, Tubs, &c.

Terms.—For the Furniture, 6 months credit, with bond and security; the other property 9 months credit with bond and security. For either kinds of property, all sums under $5, Cash.

W. C. WORTHINGTON,
R. HENDERSON,
Trustees.

April 27, 1843.

POSTPONEMENT.

☞The above sale has been postponed till SATURDAY the 3d day of JUNE next, in consequence of the General Muster taking place on the day heretofore advertised.

WM. C. WORTHINGTON,
R. HENDERSON,
Trustee.

May 18, 1843.

A REQUEST.

BEING ordered by the Courts of our respective Counties, to run and mark the line which seperates said Counties, we have appointed *the 30th instant*, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to commence

THE SURVEY OF THE SAME.

And, inasmuch as we have not been able to procure any recorded data to govern us in doing the same, we solicit any information that may be in the possession of individuals in the vicinity of said line or elsewhere, that will enable us to do it in a proper manner.

We will commence on the top of the Blue Ridge Mountain.

JAMES M. BROWN, *S. of J. County.*
DAN'L S. BONHAM, *S. of C. County.*

May 18, 1843.

Overseers of the Poor.

THE First Annual Meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county, will be held at the Hotel of I. N. Carter, in Charlestown, *on the first Monday in June next*, [5th day,] as directed by law. The Levy for the present year will then be laid. All persons having claims will present them on that day.

JOHN P. BROWN, *Clerk.*

May 18, 1843.

Stray Sheep.

STRAYED from my flock, on the 27th of April last, 5 SHEEP. One of them, a yearling Ewe, has a black spot on one side near the flank; another, a wether of the same age, has a long tail, with very little wool on it. These two have a crop and underbit off each ear, and the others may or may not have the same marks, as part of my sheep have been purchased. Any information leading to their recovery, will be thankfully received, and a reward paid if required.

JOHN C. WILTSHIRE.

May 18, 1843.—3t.

Attention, Artillery!

YOU are ordered to parade in front of the Market House, on SATURDAY the 27th of MAY, instant, precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M., in full summer uniform, with 26 rounds of cartridges, and fire-arms and equipments in good order. By order of the Captain,

DANIEL COCKERELL, *O. S.*

May 18, 1843.

ATTENTION!

POTOMAC RIFLE.

THE Members composing the late "Potomac Rifle," are requested to return their respective rifles and accoutrements in good order, *on or before the 1st day of July next*, to the Drill Room, and lift their bonds, so that said rifles may be inspected, in order that the bonds given for them to the State may be cancelled.

BY THE OFFICERS.

Shepherdstown, May 18, 1843.—tf

The cheapest yet!

GENTLEMEN'S fine neatly finished Summer Boots at $2.25, and less if necessary, (I can't and won't be beat,) for sale by

May 18, 1843. E M AISQUITH.

Fresh Sallad Oil.

GENUINE Sallad Oil, put up in white glass bottles, with covered corks, for sale by

May 18. E M AISQUITH.

Calicoes.

CHINTZES, most beautiful styles and best quality at 12½ cents.

May 18. E M AISQUITH.

Hats

OF every variety of style and fashion, for summer wear, at

May 18. E M AISQUITH'S.

Fruit.

RAISINS, (best 12½,) Oranges, Figs, &c., at

May 18. E M AISQUITH'S.

Fresh Oranges and Lemons.

3 BOXES ORANGES; 1 box LEMONS—both of superior quality, just received by

May 18 S H ALLEMONG.

Notice.

I WILL meet such of my friends as may wish to see me on business, at Harpers-Ferry, on Tuesday of each week, for a short time.

April 27, 1843. WM. ANDERSON.

40 KEGS NAILS, assorted sizes, on hand and for sale very low.

March 9. E M AISQUITH.

Cradles.

THE undersigned have contracted for two dozen Cissna's celebrated Grain Cradles, part of which they now have on hand and offer for sale. This well known make of Cradles require no recommendation than a reference to the large number of persons who have used them. The scythes are of Waldron's make, warranted genuine.

A & G W ROLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, May 11.—tf

Cheap Boots & Shoes.

JUST received and now opening, a handsome assortment of gentlemen's summer Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Shoes,
Misses do do do
Children's do do do
Which will be sold low.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, May 11, 1843.

Hardware.

I HAVE now on hand, a full and complete stock of Hardware, embracing all articles in general use; such as

Coffee Mills, writers, gridirons, Waldron's scythes, scythe stones, rifles, cut and nut. jack all Nos., martingale rings, hatchets, Norfolk latches, springs, butt hinges, augers and auger bits, steel hoes with handles, strap hinges, carpenters knob locks, Salter's patent balances, mill saw-files, flat bast'd do., half round do., screws all sizes, spades and shovels, shovels and tongs, currycombs, padlocks, stock and closet do nippers, shutter fastners, bolts, brass butt hinges, brass cupboard and chest locks, knives and forks, pocket knives, scissors, plated snaffle bits, Pelham do., stirrups, spurs, horse cards, faucets, candlesticks, sad-irons, chisels assorted, &c.

Also, wheel-boxes, 20 kegs nails, assorted.

May 11. T C SIGAFOOSE.

To Shoemakers, &c.

A LARGE lot of the best SOLE LEATHER, tanned and inspected in Frederick, for sale *for cash*, low by the side, at the HALLTOWN DEPOT.

May 11, 1843.—3t.

Fresh Crackers.

FRESH Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar Crackers, just received by

May 11. S H ALLEMONG.

Hats, Hats, Hats!

JUST received the latest style Spring and Summer Beaver and Silk Hats. Also, a handsome assortment of Leghorn and Guyaquil Hats, which will be found in quality and style, inferior to none; and at as low a price as in any house in the Valley. J J MILLER.

May 11, 1843.

Bonnetts, Ribbons, Flowers.

JUST received the latest style BONNETTS. Splendid Ribbons, French Flowers, light and dark Kid Gloves, fancy Hose, Mitts, Kid Slippers, &c. &c. for sale very low by

May 11. J J MILLER.

HATS.—Beaver, Silk and Leghorn Hats; all of the latest style, for sale by

May 11. T C SIGAFOOSE.

Wagon Whips,

FOR sale by

May 11. T C SIGAFOOSE.

Swiss Scarfs,

A NEW and beautiful article, for sale by

May 11. T C SIGAFOOSE.

French Lawns,

JUST received, of handsome patterns, for sale low by

May 11. T C SIGAFOOSE.

COTTON YARNS,

FROM No. 4 to 18—also, Carpet Chain, for sale by

May 11. T C SIGAFOOSE.

CROCKS.—We have just received a large supply of Crocks; a general assortment.

May 11. T LOCK & CO.

Fur & Silk Hats,

CAN be had very low at the store of

May 11. T LOCK & CO.

Confectionary.

CANDIES, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Palm Nuts, English Walnuts, Filberts, and Almonds, for sale by T LOCK & CO.

May 11.

Groceries.

WE are now offering Groceries cheaper than they have ever been offered in this market. T LOCK & CO.

May 11.

French Dimity,

A BEAUTIFUL and very fashionable article for ladies' cuffs and collars; linen cambric handkerchiefs from 25 to 50 cents, very fine; fine white cotton hose from 12½ to 50 cents.

May 11. E M AISQUITH.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

I HAVE just returned from Baltimore with a general stock of Goods, purchased at the most reduced prices, and will sell them at a very small advance for cash, or to *punctual* customers on short time. C W AISQUITH.

April 27, 1843.

Spring and Summer Goods.

E. M. AISQUITH,

IS now opening his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and requests a call from his friends and customers generally, assuring them, that no merchant who has paid, or expects to pay for his goods, shall sell at lower prices either for cash or credit.

May 11, 1843.

Notice to Farmers.

FLOUR, Corn, Cornmeal, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Butter, and Eggs, will be taken in exchange for goods at cash prices by the undersigned.

May 4. S H ALLEMONG.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving and opening their Spring Goods.

KEYES & KEARSLEY.

May 4, 1843

Cheap Domestics.

BROWN Cotton from 6¼ to 10 cents,
Bleached do 6¼ to 12
Calicoes from 6¼ to 18¾,
Bed Tick superior article 12 cents,
Pants Stuff all kinds and cheap.

May 4. T C SIGAFOOSE.

To Shoemakers.

I HAVE in store and for sale, all kinds of Shoe findings—such as Pegs, Shoe Thread, Awl Blades, Awl Rasps, Boot Web, Boot Cord, Bristles, Shoe Knives, &c., which I will sell at small advance for cash. T C SIGAFOOSE.

May 4, 1843.

Boots & Shoes.

1 CASE superior city made Boots only $4,
1 case a good article do $2,
Ladies' best city made kid Shoes for only $1,
Misses Morocco Slippers from 37½ to 75,
Men's, Boy's, Misses, Youths' & children's Shoes,
A large supply, at unusual low prices, for sale by T C SIGAFOOSE.

May 4, 1843.

Groceries.

GOOD RIO COFFEE at only 10 cents,
Super do 12½,
Best Black Tea, Imperial, and Young Hyson do.
Best New Orleans Sugar at 6 cents,
Clarified Brown do 12½,
Leaf Sugar 12½,
Best Sperm Oil $1.00 per gallon,
Sperm, Mould, and Dipped Candles,
And every article in general use in the Grocery line—all of which will be sold at short profits for cash. T C SIGAFOOSE.

May 4, 1843.

Groceries.

GOOD Brown Sugar at 6¼, best 6 cents,
good Coffee at 8, best 12½,
Leaf Sugar from 12½ to 15 cents,
Fresh Soda, Water, and Sugar Crackers,
Best Molasses 37½, Pepper 12½, Snuff 12½,
And every thing in the grocery line as cheap as any cash operator, and on the same credit.

May 11. E M AISQUITH.

A CARD.

A. & G. W. ROLLAND,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Corner of High and Shenandoah Streets,
HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

SPRING FASHIONS.

Miss E. M. Hooper

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, and the Ladies generally, that she has just returned with the *Spring Fashions of Baltimore*, which are beautiful and attractive. She has Silk and Chip made up, and fresh materials for others, which she can produce upon very short notice.

Her assortment of Flowers is very neat, and she invites an early call.

Charlestown, May 11, 1843.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT, AT HARPERS-FERRY, VA.

BENJAMIN SNOOK would inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the frame building next door to R. D. Doran's store, where he will be glad to receive and execute, all orders in the Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron line, at the lowest rates.

Zinc, Tin, and Sheet Iron Roofing, done to order. Also, House Spouting.

He keeps constantly on hand and for sale, at wholesale and retail, a large variety of all those articles which belong to his line of business.

☞Call and see me.

Old Pewter, Copper, Block Tin and Lead, purchased at the highest price.

I wish to get a BOY from 14 to 16 years of age, to learn the above business.

May 11, 1843.—3t

TRY the CASH SYSTEM!

BELIEVING that it will promote the interest of both buyer and seller, we have determined hereafter to adopt the cash system in our business. The great difficulty of collecting an immense number of small accounts, scattered over the country, but large in the aggregate, and the losses already sustained, as well as our liability to still greater loss, are reasons for forming this determination, and which urge its necessity. "Short profits and quick sales," shall be our new motto. We feel satisfied, that, under this system, we will make such a reduction in prices as will prove a more powerful argument in its favor than any thing we can say.

JOHN H. BEARD & CO.

May 11, 1843.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, which we will sell at very low prices for cash. We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally, to give us a call and examine our stock of CALICOES, which we are selling from 6¼ to 12, Brown Cotton from 6¼ to 9, Bleached Cotton from 6¼ to 12, and every thing else in the line at the same reduced prices. We pledge ourselves to sell goods as low, if not lower, than they can be had in this or any other country town.

THOMAS LOCK & CO.

Smithfield, May 11.

SETTLE UP.

WE would respectfully inform those concerned, that we have placed the Books, Accounts, Bonds, &c. in the hands of Mr. JOHN K. WOODS, who is fully authorised to settle the same, and we would earnestly request those who know themselves indebted, to call and *pay at least part*; we must have a part from those who owe us, or we shall be compelled to transfer their paper—we hope our friends will obviate this disagreeable necessity.

J. J. MILLER,
E. P. MILLER.

May 4.

NEW STORE.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the well known stand lately occupied by Mr. S. W. Aisquith, where they are now receiving and opening an entire FRESH STOCK OF

Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c.

They deem it unnecessary to come out with a long list of the many kinds of goods they have, but in short would say, that they have every article that is usually kept in a retail Dry Goods Store—all of which they pledge themselves to sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash, or on the usual time to punctual dealers.

CRANE & SADLER.

May 4, 1843.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

T. C. SIGAFOOSE,

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large stock of goods, which are opened and ready for examination. They have been bought low, and will be sold at a very small advance for cash, or to prompt 12 month dealers. A call from my old customers, and the public generally, is respectfully requested.

May 4, 1843.

Bacon and Wood.

A FEW good Bacon Hams and a load or two of Wood will be received at this Office for dues. These articles are wanted immediately.

May 4, 1843.

Attention, Cavalry!

YOU are ordered to parade *on Saturday the 20th instant*, at the usual place in Charlestown, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in full uniform.

By order of the Captain,
GEORGE WM. RANSON, *O. S.*

May 11, 1843.

FRESH MEAT!

HEREAFTER, the subscriber will regularly attend every WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING, at the Market-house, with a supply of the best meats that the country can afford. A. VANHORN.

May 11, 1843.—3t.

For Sale,

SIXTY or EIGHTY *Bushels Potatoes*—fit for table use. WM. F. TURNER.

May 11, 1843.—3t

For Sale,

10 FAT HOGS, 15 Lambs, 2 Cows with young Calves. WM. Z. SINCLAIR.

May 11, 1843.—3t

To Alexander G. Gordon and Julia A. Gordon, his wife:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that *on THURSDAY the 25th of MAY*, 1843, at the office of Commissioner Worthington, in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va., between the hours of 9 in the morning, and 6 in the evening, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Uriah Lock, in a certain matter of controversy, now depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Jefferson, on the chancery side of said Court in which I am plaintiff, and you, with Edward E. Cooke, are defendants. I am, yours, &c.

JOHN MOORE.

April 27, 1843.—5t.

Matches,

BY the gross, dozen, or single box, for sale by

March 9. YOUNG'S.

BAKER'S COCOA, for sale by

May 4. J H BEARD & CO.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WILL at all times give the highest prices in Cash, for likely young NEGROES, of both sexes, from ten to twenty-five years of age. Persons having family servants to dispose of, will do well to call on me at my residence, in Charlestown; or may communication in writing will be promptly attended to.

W. H. CROW.

January 5, 1843.—tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust, executed by George Beckhouse, to the undersigned, and Joseph T. Daugherty, now deceased, with power to the survivor to act therein, and dated on the 24th day of December, 1839, and duly recorded in the clerk's office of the county court of Jefferson, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in Charlestown, on *Friday the 19th day of next month*. (May, 1843,)

Fifty Acres

Of the certain tract of land, situated on the south east side of the Shenandoah river in the county of Jefferson, adjoining the lands of E. J. Smith, Roper, Howell, and others, and known as part of the "Rocks" tract. The whole tract contains about four hundred and fifteen acres, and the portion to be sold is to be carved off, as near as may be in the form of an oblong square, from the southwest side of the farm by a line running parallel with James Roper's line, from the river towards the mountain.

Part of said portion to be sold is cleared land, and part clothed with valuable timber.

Such title only as is vested in the trustee will be made to the purchaser—it is believed however to be indisputable.

ANDREW HUNTER,

April 6, 1843. Surviving Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the West, will offer for sale, *on Monday the 22d of May instant*, all of his

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

A Mahogany Sideboard, one Sofa,
A pair of Tables, Bureaus, Chairs,
One Secretary, Work and Wash Stands,
One Sofa, one Carpet, Rocking Chair,
Beds and Bedsteads,
Glass and China Ware,
Pots, Kettles, &c.—Also,
A Rotary Stove,
Two Parlor Stoves,
Two Ten-plate Stoves,
One COW and Calf,
One two-year old HEIFER,
3 or 4,000 pounds of BACON.

TERMS.—A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above $10; purchasers giving bond and approved security. All sums under $10 cash will be required

I have a Stock of Goods

on hand, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms, for notes and bonds.

The store room I now occupy will be rented until the 1st of January next

JAMES FLORE.

Berryville, May 4, 1843.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers, Administrators of James Bretherd, late of Washington County, Md. will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, *on Thursday the 18th day of May instant*, at his late residence near the Toll Gate, on the turnpike, 5 miles below Hagerstown, all the Personal Property of the above named deceased, consisting of

Twenty-five Head of Horses, amongst which are saddle, draught, brood mares and colts,
Sixty head of Cattle, of the Durham & Teeswater stock; amongst them are 1 fat steer, 5 or 6 handsome young bulls, cows and young calves,
One hundred head of Merino Sheep,
Twenty head of Hogs,
600 Bushels of Wheat,
300 do. of Corn, 200 of Oats,
A quantity of Potatoes,
Grain in the Ground by the acre,
Hay by the Ton,
1000 lbs. Merino Wool,
1000 lbs. of Bacon,
2 Wheelbarrows,
2 Wagons, Harrows, and Farming Utensils in general, Horse gears,
Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., when due attendance and a credit of six months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond with approved securities.

Sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold.

JOHN W. BREATHED,
RANNY W. HUNTER,
Administrators.

May 11, 1843—1t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, at the spring term, for the County of Berkeley, I will offer at Public Sale, *on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 1st, 2d, and 3d of June next*, at the store house of Isaac W. Chapline, in the town of Hardscrabble, the following property, to wit

A fine Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Merinos, Calicoes, Lawns, Book, Swiss, and Mull Muslins, Cambric, Ribbons, Edging, Lace, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes.
A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS.
Also, a quantity of Tar in half barrels,
One Stove, 1 Horse, Saddle & Bridle,
1 Cow, 1 Yearling Calf, 1 Steer,
About 50 Cords of Seasoned Wood.

TERMS—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of $10 and upwards, the purchaser giving note with approved security—under that sum the cash will be required

☞The sale will be continued every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week, successively, until the whole shall be disposed of.

EDMUND PENDLETON,

May 11, 1843 Com'r.

$60,000!

MAMMOTH LOTTERY

Rich and Brilliant Scheme! MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS!!

More than one-fifth of the prizes will have either three or two of the drawn numbers!!

Alexandria Lottery,

CLASS M, FOR 1843.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.,

On SATURDAY the 27th of MAY, 1843.

Sixteen Drawn Ballots!

GRAND CAPITALS.

1	Grand Prize of		$60,000
1	do	do	30 000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	8,000
1	do	do	7,000
1	do	do	6,000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	2,500
4	do	do	2,000
50	Prizes of		1,000
50	do		600
50	do		500
50	do		400
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $20: Shares in proportion.

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address

J. G. GREGORY & CO.
MANAGERS.
WASHINGTON CITY.

Wheat Cutter for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale, a Wheat-Cutter, made by Mr. Hurzey of Baltimore, on a credit till the 1st day of Jany. 1844.

JAMES L. RANSON.

April 20, 1843.—tf

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned give notice, that they have by purchase become the proprietors of the newly invented and highly approved LARD LAMP, of the Patentee, Mr. Lea, for the counties of Frederick, Jefferson, Hardy, and Hampshire. All persons are hereby cautioned, that any infringement of this Right will be dealt with in accordance with the law, in such cases made and provided

They would further inform the public, that in a short time they will be prepared to exhibit the above Lamp throughout the district—and so soon as a supply can be made, they will be enabled to furnish them to order.

H. W. HIERONIMUS,
SAM'L A. McMECHAN,
SANFORD E SIMONDS.

Moorefield, May 11, 1843.—3t.

Winchester Virginian, and Romney Intelligencer, will insert the above 3t. and send bill to advertisers.

SHANNONDALE FACTORY.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Jefferson and the surrounding counties, that they have their new Woollen Establishment (at the mouth of Bullskin run, and one mile above the Shannondale Springs,) in full operation, and every piece of machinery of the most approved kind, and in the best order, for the reception of wool to be manufactured into different kinds of goods—such as

Plain Fulled Linseys, Twilled Fulled Linseys, a very superior article,
Plaid Linsey of various patterns and colors,
Cloths of every description: Blue, Black, Brown and Drab of various shades,
Blankets, twilled and plain,
Flannels, plain and colored,
Summer and Winter Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans of good quality, &c.

Persons having WOOL to barter for goods of any kind would find it to their advantage to call at Shannondale Factory and examine our goods and prices, before they dispose of their Wool.—The facilities we have, in manufacturing goods with our new and improved machinery, will satisfy every one, that we can manufacture goods for less money, according to quality, than any other establishment in the Valley. We will keep on hand, at all times

Variety.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that Dr. Courtes, the mesmerizer par excellence, is lecturing and experimenting in that city. The Doctor, in the course of his lecture on Thursday evening, told the following *wonders* of the new science:

"He related a story of a student at New Haven, who, while in a mesmerized condition, rose from his bed, and, to his surprise, found himself, on awaking, at the foot of a long flight of stairs. He then ascended to his room, and discovered with still greater surprise that the door was locked, and arrived at the conclusion that while in a mesmerized condition he had gotten out of the window and descended to the earth without the slightest injury, his body being etherialized in some measure by his magnetic condition. This story was received, of course, with a burst of laughter and incredulity by the audience. But the Doctor did not consider it by any means remarkable, and went on to tell another, of a boy whom he mesmerized at Montreal, placed in a tub of water, and who did not sink, but floated like a cork. Here again, as a matter of course, the audience roared outright."

Another Decided Case of Insanity.—Some of our contemporaries have discovered that Jacob Shipman who lately eloped with fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, is decidedly insane. The ground for this supposition is that he has had opportunities for stealing ten times as much, but did not do it—therefore his moderation in taking but $20,000, is clear evidence of mental derangement! We know a parallel case which occurred a week or two ago. A colored fellow was brought before the Mayor for stealing a chicken. Theft proved conclusively. "Well," (says his honor,) "Toby, what have you to say for yourself?" "Nuffin but dis, boss," answered Toby, "I was crazy as a bedbug when I stole dat dare pullet; cos I might have stole de big rooster jest as easy and never done it. Dat shows I was laboring under de *deliricum tremendous!* And yet, as logical as this plea was, it did not avail for poor Toby.

[*Phil. Eve Merc.*

Killing Birds.—There is a wantonness and cruelty exhibited by shooting, thus early, the spring birds. No sooner does one of the little feathered tribe make its appearance in this cold climate, than every body capable of shouldering a rusty firelock is on the tramp in search of birds. The little creatures, still chilled by the coldness our frigid clime, seek out a sunny spot, and, while making the air vocal with their sweet notes, are unconsciously inviting a stealthy foe to destroy their lives. It is an unmanly, cruel and perfidious species of warefare, at this season of of the year, when birds are few in number and unfit for food, to wage this exterminating war against them.

A western paper says that there is a place in Arkansas where the squirrels are so fat that they can't climb a tree, and where there is a lake on which the ducks are so plenty that they wait for you to shoot them, and then swim to shore before dying.

Stay Laws.—"What do they mean by the Stay Law,' the papers are talking about so much?" said a young married lady to her better half the other evening.

"It is a law against wearing corsets, my dear."

"Well, they may pass it and repass it as much as they please, but I'll never give up mine. What business has legislators to meddle with such affairs, I should like to know?"—*Picayune.*

DR. C. J. STUART,

RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity.

☞Office one door west of James J. Miller's store.

Charlestown, April 20, 1843—6m*

George Wm. Ranson,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the room above Mr. John Avis's Shop, nearly opposite the Bank. April 20, 1843—6w.

B. F. Washington,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia,

WILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson and the adjoining counties.

Dec. 1 1842.—tf.

New and Cheap Cash Store

AT HARPERS-FERRY.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now opening an entire

New and well selected stock of

GOODS,

at his Store, opposite the Arsenal Yard, Harpers-Ferry, consisting in part of the following:

Super blue, black, and medley *CLOTHS*,
do do do do Cassimeres,
do do do do Sattinets,
Fancy Vestings, every variety,
Calicoes and Prints, a splendid assortment,
Domestics of every description and price,
Very heavy Cotton Osnaburgs & Drillings—these are excellent articles for servants' wear,
Cambric, Jaconet, Swiss and Mull, figured and plain Muslins,
Irish Linens, American Nankeens,
Alpacca Cloth, Summer do. Bombazines,
Hosiery, Gloves, and every other article in this line;
A good assortment of fashionable *HATS*,
Hardware of every description,
Queensware, and China do.
A good assortment of Stoneware and Tinware;
GROCERIES of every description, very cheap.

☞The above stock has been selected with care, and will be sold as low as at any other establishment, without selling at a loss, which I do not profess to do.

My friends and the public generally are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock before making their purchases, and judge for themselves, as I make no charge for shewing my goods. JOHN G. WILSON.

Harpers-Ferry, April 27, 1843.

☞*BONNETS & FLOWERS,*☜
☞*RIBBONS, &c.*☜
Shell Albert Bonnets,
Paille De Riz do.
Florence Braid do.
Dacia Straw do.
Jaconet Gimp do.
FRENCH & AMERICAN **Flowers,**
and a beautiful assortment of **RIBBONS**
Offering very low, at
E. P. MILLER'S
May 4. CHEAP CASH STORE.

BONNETS, RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL Flowers, & Col'd Tarlton's,

ALL of the latest style, for sale by
May 4. F C SIGAFOOSE.

BLANK BOOKS, Backgammon Scores, an assortment of School Books, &c., for sale by
May 4, 1843. J H BEARD & CO.

CHEAP GROCERIES, DOMESTICS, &c.

KEEP IT BEFORE the PEOPLE!

I HAVE just returned from the Eastern markets with the best and cheapest lot of

Groceries and Dry Goods,

that has ever been offered in this market.

I am at a loss to know why the people of this place have never before had goods at as low prices as they have been at other points. But it is useless to speak of the past, as I now offer Goods *lower* than they can be purchased anywhere this side of Baltimore. Come and see. The following is the price of some of the articles, and every thing else is in proportion:

Coffees:

Best Santamingo (or St. Domingo)	6¼ cents
Green Rio (good)	8
Best quality do.	10
Super. strong scented do.	12½

Sugars:

Havana, good, for	5 cents.
Good quality, do.	6¼
Orleans, bright,	7
Best Porto Rico, white,	8
Best Loaf Sugar,	10
Best super. white,	12½
TEAS—Good article	50 cents.
Best Young Hyson	75
Imperial & Gunpowder,	100
MOLASSES—Really good,	31½ cts.
Best bright, for baker's	37½
Sugar House, extra,	50
Philadelphia Starch, a splendid article,	12½ cts.
Black Pepper and Alspice,	12½
Nutmegs, per oz,	12½
Rosin Soap,	6¼
Best quality, prime,	8
CANDLES—Dipped,	12½ cents.
Best Boston mould,	15
Sperm, New Bedford,	31½
CHEESE—Best canvassed, in boxes,	10 cents.
Best English, old,	12½
Crackers—butter and water 8; sugar and soda	10
Tobacco—64, 10 and 12½ cents,	
Superior quality 25 cts.	

Domestic Dry Goods:

7-8 brown Sheeting,	6¼ cents.
4-4 Savage Factory	8
Best Long Island,	9

Extra-Bleached Goods:

7-8 Lonsdale Shirting 8—4-4 do. Long Island 10
Super. quality 12½—Osnaburg, really good, 12½

Printed Goods:

Best Burgan's Calico, 6¼ Super. best, fine, 8
Super. pink and blue, 10 Super. Merrimac, 12½
Best English prints, 16 Su green&scarlet, 18

Queens-ware, China-ware—very handsome and cheap,

Together with a splendid assortment of Wood-ware, Hard-ware, Castings, &c. all of a superior quality.

The above embraces a few of the articles of my Stock, which were purchased at auction and shipping prices. All those in search of bargains are invited to call and judge for themselves—examine the quality and compare the prices, and I insure satisfaction.

☞COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for any of the above named articles.

RICHARD D. DORAN.

Harpers-Ferry, April 13, 1843—6w.

☞N. B. All persons knowing themselves indebted to my establishment are requested to come forward and make payment. Those to whom I am indebted are at liberty to make the same request. R. D. D.

April 13, 1843.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!

NEW DISCOVERY IN THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS!

ALMOST important and invaluable discovery has been made by a gentleman of this city, by which newspapers may be printed in their present form, and, at the same time, capable of being converted at pleasure, into a Magazine form, for preservation.

This grand improvement, which is destined to form a new era in the business, effecting an entire revolution in the art of printing mammoth newspapers, will be introduced, by permission of the patentee, into the Philadelphia Saturday Museum, commencing in May next.

In announcing to the friends of the newspaper press throughout the country, a discovery which will add so immensely to the value of newspapers, the publishers of the Saturday Museum, have, also, the proud satisfaction of announcing the complete and triumphant success of their new Family Newspaper. The liberal patronage already secured for this new and popular enterprise, has not only surpassed the most sanguine expectations, but is entirely unprecedented.

Improvements in "THE MUSEUM."

☞'The Museum' is now so fairly and firmly established, that we feel warranted in making some very extensive and important *improvements*. By the first of May, we shall have completed all our arrangements. We shall have, in the first place, a beautiful, clear and bold type—in the second, a superb smooth and white paper—in the third place, we shall make an ingenious and novel change in the *arrangement* of the matter—in the fourth place, we shall increase our corps of contributors in all the various departments of *a Family Newspaper*.—in the fifth place, we have secured, at a high salary, the services of EDGAR A. POE, Esq., a gentleman whose high and versatile abilities have always spoken promptly for themselves, and who, after the first of May, will aid us in the editorial conduct of the journal.

The "Narrative of Townsend's Journey over the Rocky Mountains," one of the most interesting and valuable over published, is sent to all new subscribers. At its conclusion, our readers will find themselves in possession of a work which *alone* will be worth double the subscription to the paper. We shall continue, also, of course, the "Biographical Sketches and Portraits," which are now exciting so unexampled an interest. With these and other features continued, and with the improvements in contemplation, it remains to be seen whether we do not amply fulfil our determination of making the *very best newspaper in America!*

Persons wishing to secure six thousand large octavo pages of useful, interesting, and unexceptionable reading for the select family circle, for the small sum of Two Dollars per year—being at the astonishingly low rate of thirty pages for one cent, or equivalent to one hundred and twenty pages for four cents—should hand their names in now.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum. Three copies for Five Dollars, or Sixteen copies for Twenty Dollars, is the extra inducement offered at present for clubbing.

THOMAS C. CLARKE & CO,
Office of the Saturday Museum, Publisher's Hall, No. 101 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen's Wear.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Gentlemen's wear, consisting of—
Summer Cassimeres, Tweeds,
Cross-barred Linens, Linen Drillings,
A large assortment of Cloths of all colors,
Hamilton Cords, Prince Albert Fancies,
Gambroons, Summer Cloths,
Marseilles, Merino, Satin, Silk, Velvet, and Fancy *Vestings*, warranted cheaper than they can be bought in this neighborhood, or no sale,
Fine Calf Boots at $3,50,
Leghorn, Beaver, Paris, Silk, Cassimere, and Fur Hats, from $1,00 up.

The great run for our cheap goods since we have opened, encourages us to believe that the best policy is now to sell goods very cheap, and he who sells cheapest will be sustained. We cordially thank our friends and the public, for their encouraging purchases, and pledge ourselves to continue to sell at a very small advance, so that our prices will always be the lowest. We expect another lot of goods to-day Come and see!

A & G W HOLLAND.

Harpers-Ferry, April 20, 1843.

FRUIT, &c.—Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Almonds, Cocoa Nuts, Filberts, &c. just received and for sale by J J MILLER.
April 27.

Mercer Potatoes.

THE real Mercer Potatoes, an article that can be recommended for seed, for sale by
April 27. J J MILLER.

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, residing in the town of Finesville, Bottetourt Co., Va., on the 27th day of February last, a likely Mulatto Girl named **SALLY JAMISON**, about twenty years of age, of middle size, with a round laughing countenance. She took with her when she went off, a blue black silk and some other fine dresses. She was raised in the County of Jefferson, Va., and was taken to the County of Botetourt, by Mr. William M. Douglass.

☞She was seen in Shepherdstown some weeks ago, and may be still lurking about there, or in Charlestown or Harpers-Ferry, in all of which places she is supposed to have relations or acquaintances, or, probably, she may be now in Maryland or Pennsylvania.

I will give a reward of $20 if taken in the state of Virginia, and secured so that I get her again, $25 if delivered to me in the State of Maryland, or secured in jail so that I get her again, and $50 if taken in the State of Pennsylvania and delivered to me in either of the States of Virginia or Maryland, or secured in jail, in either of the two last named States, so that I get her again.

May 2, 1843. JAMES McDOWELL.

$10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the night of the 14th of last month, (April,) TWO NEGRO MEN, *JAMES and HARRISON*. James is a stout negro, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellowish complexion, about 40 years of age—had on a grey linsey frock coat and pantaloons, a black fur hat half worn. Harrison is very black 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, had on a coat and pantaloons of dark grey jeans, and a white wool hat. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of them in any jail, or $5 for either of them. WM. HOOFF,

Near Charlestown, Jefferson Co. Va.

May 4, 1843.—3t.

To those whom it concerns:

I WOULD say, that I have long since, "for a valuable consideration," placed in the possession of Mr. ADAM YOUNG, Jr. of Harpers-Ferry, Jefferson county, Va. the *only* true and exact copy of the original receipt for the preparation of the Medicine which has obtained so much celebrity under the name of *Lambaugh's Rheumatic Composition*.

Circumstances have recently transpired, which in my opinion render it necessary for me, at this time, to renew the assurances heretofore given through the columns of the Free Press, that Mr. Young is the only proprietor of the Medicine, and that from him or his agents only, the genuine article is to be had.

It is but justice to Mr. Young to say, that, whatever of celebrity the article may have acquired under my name, has been through him alone, and that he only is authorised to use my name in connection with the Medicine.

Respectfully, JOHN LAMBAUGH.

Bolivar, April 27, 1843.

To all whom it may concern.

WE would say, that, having for a valuable consideration, obtained of Mr. George B. Monroe the original receipt (in J. Lambaugh's own hand-writing) for the preparation of the Medicine which has obtained so much celebrity under the name of Lambaugh's Rheumatic Composition, we have put the ingredients thereof up in packages, and offer it to the public, believing it to be an efficacious medicine.

May 4. J H BEARD & CO.

Steam Card Factory.

THE subscriber is still engaged in the manufacture of *Cotton* and *Wool Machine Cards* of all numbers in use, and of the very best quality, selecting the best stock for manufacturing the same, and having upwards of 15 years experience in the business, he is prepared to furnish a superior article, and on accommodating terms. Also, Shearing Machines of superior quality and finish, and a general assortment of articles used in a fulling mill. JOHN H. HASKELL,

Baltimore, April 20, 1843.—5t.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify and forewarn all persons not to trade for, or receive of George Catlett or Joseph Vandergrift, a promissory note of mine, given to said Catlett. As the just consideration for said note has not been received by me, therefore I will not pay said note.

GEORGE MATTINGLY.

May 4, 1843.

Negro Boy Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to hire, from now until Christmas, a Negro Boy about 16 years of age, for which he will give a liberal hire.—He will take in payment of debts due him five barrels of Corn, and a few bushels of Oats at the market price, if delivered in a short time.

RICHARD A. MORRISS.

May 4, 1843.—3t.

New Establishment.

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the stand formerly occupied and known as

Faulkner's Cabinet-Maker's Shop,

On High Street, No. 53, at which place he purposes manufacturing all species of FURNITURE described or named in the Cabinet-Maker's vocabulary; and in point of beauty and strength, he cannot fail to please the most fastidious and critical observer. He feels confident that none can surpass him. Whatever may be the form delineated by the purchaser, that form shall be strictly observed, and executed in like manner, *Ne Plus Ultra*. He would also inform his friends and the public that he intends carrying on the

Carpentering Business

in all its various departments. To this end he would earnestly solicit the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

Call and examine for yourselves his articles of FURNITURE, before making a purchase elsewhere.

A shop on High street you may see,
Where Cabinet Work is done by me;
Oh! call and buy—be not afraid,
For of costly wood my Furniture's made.
Yes, made with dorie fringe and border,
A style 'twould suit John Tyler's order.

GEORGE W. COX.

Harpers-Ferry, May 4, 1843.—3t.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from my premises, on Saturday evening last, a BAY MARE, about 7 years old, heavy with foal. No particular marks remembered. She has a weakness in the left eye, and was without shoes on the hind feet. A liberal reward will be given for her recovery.

ABRAHAM VANHORN.

May 4, 1843.

Call and Examine

MY large assortment of splendid Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs. Also, Stocks, Cravats, and a great variety of gentlemen's Kid, Thread, Silk, and Cotton Gloves, which I am selling off at astonishingly low prices.

April 20. P COONS.

J. H. BEARD & CO.,

HAVE just received and for sale—
14 bushels extra early May PEAS,
½ do early Frame do
½ do blue imp't Dwarf do
½ do extra Marrow Fat do
½ do Dwarf Bishop do
½ do early, or 6 weeks dw'f Beans.
Also, fresh Mangle Wurtzle Seed,
300 papers assorted Flower Seed, choice kinds.

Charlestown, March 16, 1843.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, with directions for planting, just received and for sale by A M CRIDLER.

Harpers-Ferry, Feb. 2, 1843.

Balzorines,

A NEW and beautiful article for Ladies' Dresses—Also,
New Style Muslins, Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery,
Lawns, French Muslins, &c.
Together with many fancy articles, just received and for sale low by
April 27. J J MILLER.

AXES, Halter Chains, Traces, long-handled Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c.
March 23 J H McENDREE.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At Rules holden in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Jefferson County, the first Monday in March, 1843:

William C. Worthington and Richard Henderson, Trustees for Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, Millers, and partners, under the name and firm of Ford & Snyder, PLAINTIFFS,

AGAINST

Benjamin Ford and Daniel Snyder, partners under the firm of Ford & Snyder, Charles D. Hinks, Samuel Hinks and Keefer Thomas, partners trading under the name and firm of C. D. Hinks & Co. David Kemp and Joseph Poole, partners trading under the name and firm of Kemp & Poole, Samuel McPherson, Elias Shaw, John W. Ross and William Garrott, partners under the firm of Ross & Garrott; John C. Wiltshire, William T. Washington, Nathaniel W. Manning, Joseph F. Abell, George Eichelberger, William C. Worthington, Joseph Shewalter, John Moler, Joseph Crane, Samuel Cameron, Richard Duffield, Wm. Grove, George W. Seppington, Thomas Rutherford, Lewis W. Washington, William Moore, Samuel Ridenour, Henry D. Gambart, Adam Moler, John Richardson, and Josiah W. Ware. DEFENDANTS,

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants, Charles D. Hinks, Samuel Hinks, Keefer Thomas, David Kemp, Joseph Poole, Elias Shaw, John W. Ross, Wm. Garrott, and Samuel M'Pherson, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court; and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this country: *It is ordered*, That the said Defendants do appear here on the 14th day of the next term, and answer the Bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court-house, in the said town of Charlestown.

A Copy—Teste,

R. T. BROWN, *Clerk.*

March 23, 1843.

HALACHER'S PATENT

LIFE PRESERVING

SINGLE TREE.

THE subscriber having purchased the Patent Right for the County of Jefferson, of the above invaluable and simple safeguard, against the destruction of life and property, offers it to the inhabitants of the county of Jefferson, as an instant and sure preventive, against all accidents arising from runaway or unruly horses, either in single or double harness. By pulling a strap connected with the single-tree, which extends to the seat of the driver, the horses are immediately detached, and at the same time a drag slet down, by which the carriage is gradually stopped and prevented from going either backward or forward.

The excellence of the invention has been tested before hundreds, giving the most entire satisfaction.

A model of the patent can be seen at Mr. W. J. Hawks' carriage manufactory, Charlestown, where he will be prepared at all times to attach this valuable invention to carriages or buggies.

IG'S P. LYLES.

March 2, 1843.—tf.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, at Staunton.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to Creditors and all others concerned in interest, to shew cause against the Petition of—

Frederick A. Briscoe, of Jefferson county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on the 1st day of August next.

William A. B. Welsh, of Berkeley county, for a discharge from all his debts and a certificate thereof, on the 1st day of August next.

Thomas Strider, of Jefferson county, for a discharge of all his debts and a certificate thereof, on the 1st day of August next.

Teste,

NICH'S K. TROUT,

March 30, 1843.—70d.

CONWAY'S MEDICINES.

TAKE NOTICE, that WINSLOW L. KIDDER has succeeded the late T. KIDDER in the preparation of the *CONWAY MEDICINES*, and will hereafter give particular attention to the preparation of the following established articles, the celebrity of which precludes the necessity of a re-publication of the numerous certificates now in the hands of the proprietor.

DR. WEBB'S LINIMENT,

In enlarged bottles, for rheumatism, chilblai bruises, sprains, numbness, stiffness in the joints, &c. The relief is immediate, and cures frequently in twenty-four hours, although of years' standing and thought incurable. PRICE 37 1-2 cents.

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINMENT.

This is a safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the Itch, be it ever so inveterate, in one hour's application—No danger from taking cold. It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast. PRICE 25 cents a box.

ALBION CORN PLASTER.

This Plaster never causes the least pain, although it *dissolves* and draws the corn *out by the roots*—but gives immediate ease as soon as applied. *Price* 25 cents a box.

Dumfries' Remedy for the PILES.

One of the best and most thorough remedies known for this troublesome complaint. Price 75 cents for two boxes, Ointment and Electuary, or 37 1-2 cents for either where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIES EYE WATER.

This stands pre-eminent for sore or inflamed eyes; nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief; in some exceedingly bad cases the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this eye water, after every other remedy had failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Relfe's Consumptive or Asthmatic **PILLS.**

These inestimable Pills have proved, and are pronounced by numerous persons who have made use of them, the best of all the cough medicines in coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, wheezing, spitting of blood and complaints of the lungs generally. Price 25 cents.

Full and ample directions accompany each of the above articles.

Prepared from the original M. S. recipe of Dr W. T. Conway by W. L. Kidder, immediate successor to the late T. Kidder, by whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 86, State Street, Corner of Merchants' Row, Boston—and also by his special appointment by

A. M. CRIDLER.

Nov 24, 1842.—1y. *Harpers-Ferry, Va.*

N. B. Each of the above articles will be signed W. L. KIDDER on the outside wrapper.

Headache.—Dr. Spohn's Headache

Remedy will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

Balm of Columbia,

FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

All Vermin that infests the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. Bear this in remembrance.

Dr. Bartholemew's Expectorant

WILL prevent or cure all incipient consumption, coughs and colds if taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

For sale at the Drug Stores of

J H BEARD & CO., *Charlestown, Va.;*
A M CRIDLER,
Nov. 10, 1842.—1y. *Harpers-Ferry, Va.*

PLASTER, SHINGLES, &c.

WE have on hand, at the Old Furnace, Plaster, Salt, Shingles, &c, which we will exchange for wheat or corn at the market prices. Cash will also be paid for Wheat and Corn, on delivery.

We have also on hand, at the depot at Kernesville, Groceries, &c. which will be exchanged for wheat and corn.

N H & V W MOORE.

March 30, 1843.

Gentlemen's Scarfs.

A NEW style article for sale low.
May 4. T C SIGAFOOSE.

Tobacco and Segars.

A SUPERIOR article of Tobacco and Segars. Call and try them.
April 20. P COONS.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

THE subscriber announces to his friends and the public, that he is manufacturing HATS of every style and description, at his Shop, at Harpers-Ferry, directly opposite R. D. Doran's store—where he keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, the cheapest and best Hats to be found in this neighborhood.—He invites all in want of Hats, to give him a call, as he intends selling *cheap for cash*, and no humbugery. All Hats manufactured by the undersigned, are warranted in all cases.

All kinds of good Fur taken in exchange at fair prices. Also Cash will be paid for Otter, Muskrat, and Rabbit Skins.

JOHN SCHLAGETER.

Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 5, 1843.

STONE CUTTING.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson, Clarke, Frederick, and adjoining counties, who may wish to mark the graves of their lamented dead, that he still continues to make and superscribe

Monuments—Box, Column, and plain

TOMB SLABS

And Head & Foot STONES,

OF EVERY VARIETY.

Having purchased an extensive QUARRY of the most beautiful *White and Variegated MARBLE*, and an extensive water power to saw and polish with, his prices will be LOW. One great advantage to purchasers is, that all Stone will be delivered at his risk, without any extra charge.

☞LETTERING neatly executed.

By application to Mr. Horatio N. Gallaher, Charlestown, those who may desire any of the above articles can be shewn the list of prices and the different plans. He will also forward any orders, epitaphs, &c., that may be desired. Or, by addressing him, at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., orders can be filled without delay.

☞No imposition need be feared, as his prices are uniform.

January 21 1843—1y.

ROSEWOOD & MAHOGANY

PIANOS.

WM. KNABE & H. GAHRLE,

Piano Makers, No. 11, S. Liberty St.,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have constantly on hand a full assortment of *Rose and Mahogany Wood Pianos*, of superior workmanship and finish, from six to seven octaves, which they will sell at the lowest prices to suit the times. Their Pianos are made carefully and durably, and in the most fashionable style, with the newest improvements, and are warranted for five years, and longer. They have just finished and have on hand, two superior Pianos, of seven octaves, with iron frames and extra bars, with their own improvement, the most durable article that has ever been offered in this or any other country, and to which they call the attention of the public in particular.

Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones; good second-hand Pianos sold and hired out at the lowest rates. All Pianos bought or hired of them will be constantly kept in good order, gratis. Pianos, Harps and Guitars repaired low and warranted.

☞The Pianos will be sold on a reasonable credit.

Baltimore, May 4, 1843.

☞WM. KNABE is now at Mr. Carter's Hotel in Charlestown, and will remain there for about two weeks, where he will be happy to receive orders. He will sell new **PIANOS** from $400 to as low as $200; second hand ones from $150 to $80; and he has with him a supply of *GUITARS and VIOLINS*, which he will sell very low. He respectfully invites a call.

May 4, 1843—3t.

DR. DUNCAN'S

EXPECTORANT REMEDY,

FOR

CONSUMPTION,

Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Liver and Lungs.

CONSUMPTION AND DEATH will most assuredly be the early fate of those who neglect themselves when afflicted with the premonitory symptoms of consumption, such as a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, or Soreness of the Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Expectoration, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, &c. DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is expressly prepared for the removal and cure of those dangerous and troublesome diseases. Therefore, you who are labouring under the influence of these complaints, procure immediately this medicine before it be too late. ONE BOTTLE may be the means of prolonging your life. Always ask for Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, and see that you get it, and not be persuaded by some who sell different medicines to take some of their medicine in preference. These persons obtain some cheap thing, and palm it on the public at full price. It is therefore important for purchasers to be on their guard.

Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is put up in large size bottles, and enveloped in blue paper. The outer form contains a fine steel plate engraving representing "Hope in a Storm."

Principal Office, No. 19, N. Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Also, by

J. H. BEARD, & Co.

Charlestown, Dec 22, 1842—3m.

SAMUEL KILHAM,
Harpers-Ferry.

NEW & CHEAP

CASH STORE!

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves in the Mercantile business, and opened a Dry Goods Store in Smithfield, with an entire stock of

New and Fashionable Goods, they being of the very latest styles.

We have just received from the Eastern Markets an extensive and judicious selection of

Spring & Summer Goods,

which we are selling at reduced prices, and would say to our friends and the public that they would do well by giving us a call. We are offering muslins at the following reduced rates:

7-8 brown muslin 6¼, 7-8 bleached do 6¼,
4-4 do do 7, 4-4 do do 8,
6-4 do do 12, 6-4 do do 12,

And all other goods in the same proportion.

THOMAS LOCK & CO.

Smithfield, April 13, 1843.

LIN'S HORSE POWDER, for sale by
May 4. J H BEARD & CO.

HATHAWAY'S PATENT

HOT-AIR

COOKING STOVES.

PERSONS who use Cooking Stoves are generally in the habit (during the summer season) of removing them, on account of the extreme heat which they produce. I would respectfully say to the public, that this difficulty can be avoided with the above Stoves, by placing them in the fire place—the chimney will draw up the greater part of the unpleasant heat and steam which arises therefrom, consequently this Stove will not emit as much heat, or be as oppressive, as a large fire in a fire-place—this fact is sustained by a large portion of the community in the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, where there are now in use, upwards of thirteen thousand of the above Stoves. Persons who have them in use, can thus continue so to do throughout the whole year, and thus save both labor and fuel.

IN comparing this with all other COOKING STOVES, the following advantages will be found:

The fire being in the upper part of the stove, the boilers come in immediate contact with it; consequently much less fire is necessary, and they boil in less time. The oven being the whole size of the stove bakes double the quantity of other stoves. The heat is so equally diffused on all its sides, that it bakes bread, &c. as well as a brick oven. By means of the damper the heat may be driven through flues around the oven, which not only regulates the heat of the oven but also the draft of the stove. This stove is so constructed that no inside plates come in immediate contact with the fire; consequently they are not likely to get out of repair.

☞The following gentlemen have recently purchased Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves and no doubt will do justice to its merits if called upon:—Messrs. *Francis Yates, Samuel Miller, Samuel Ridenour, Col. Braxton Davenport, Charles G. Stewart.* W. M'KIM.

April 27, 1843.

To the Public.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for past favors, and begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is prepared with Machinery for Manufacturing

Window Sash, Window Blinds, and Pannel Doors,

And can furnish those in want of such articles at short notice, and at reduced prices. He has now on hand, a large stock of SASH of various sizes—persons wishing to build would advance their work more rapidly by purchasing doors, blinds, and sash, already made up (that being the work most troublesome and occupying the greatest length of time)—to such, great bargains will be given. He is also prepared to contract for the

Erection of Buildings.

and from his experience he flatters himself that he can fully satisfy the notions of the most fastidious, either for durability, comfort, convenience, or elegance, or for plainness and economy, in the arrangement of dwellings. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do well to call at his old stand, corner of Liberty and Charles Street, before dealing elsewhere.

☞I am also prepared to put on ZINC ROOFING, at all times.

B. TOMLINSON.

Charlestown, March 9, 1843.

REMOVAL.

HENRY METCALF,

Fashionable HARNESS & TRUNK

MANUFACTURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his shop to a room in the white house opposite the late residence of Dr. Snyder, where he is prepared to execute all orders of the best Brass and Plated Coach Harness; likewise Barouche and Buggy Harness of the latest fashions. Also, Bridles and Martingales of the very best quality. A general assortment of Hard Leather Trunks of the latest fashions, for travelling and domestic use; Valises, and Travelling Bags always on hand, as good as can be had in the eastern cities.

Gentlemen who may wish to obtain any of the above named articles will find it to their interest to give him a call at his stand, where specimens of his work may be seen. All Repairing done in the best manner and shortest notice. All orders will be executed with promptness, and no effort left untried to please and satisfy those that may favor him with their custom. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

April 13, 1843.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and former customers that he has commenced the above business, in its various branches, at the Dwelling formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Likens, and immediately opposite G. S. Gardner's blacksmith shop, where he will be pleased to execute with neatness and despatch all orders in his line. For cash, he will work as LOW as the *lowest*, or for punctual customers on a reasonable credit. He invites a call from his friends and the public generally, as he is satisfied from his experience in business, and an earnest desire to please, general satisfaction will be rendered. Call and test its truth or falsity.

☞COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange, at the market price, for every description of work. WILLIAM AVIS.

Charlestown, April 13, 1843—3m.

New Partnership.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the Tailoring Business, to be conducted at the old stand of Francis S. Bogue, next door to the Free Press office. They are in receipt of the *Latest Fashions*, and having in their employment first-rate workmen, will be enabled to serve the public in the most satisfactory manner. A proper deduction will be made for cash payments on the delivery of work. They rely upon the old friends of the establishment for a continuance of support, and will be happy to receive new customers.

JAMES CLOTHIER.
RICHARD PENNINGTON.

Charlestown, April 13, 1843.

☞The foregoing arrangement will not in any wise interfere with the business of the undersigned at his stand next to Wm. S. Lock's store, and opposite the Valley Bank. His thanks are due for past favors, and he feels desirous to render himself worthy of a continued patronage.

The undersigned has a chemical process for taking out grease and other stains, by which clothes soiled in that way can be completely renovated. *JAMES CLOTHIER.*

April 6, 1843.—tf

Bark Wanted.

150 CORDS of Rock Oak, and Black Oak Bark, I wish to purchase this spring. I have on hand a large stock of *LEATHER*, such as Spanish Sole, Harness, Skirting, Bridle and Upper Leather; Calf and Sheep Skins, which I will exchange for hides and bark, or sell cheap for the cash. Any who doubt, let them try it.

Also—Morocco, Lining and Binding Skins always on hand.

March 30. SAM'L REBENOUR.

Boots & Shoes.

AT the following astonishingly low prices—

Gentlemen's fine calf skin boots	$2 75
Men's heavy shoes	1 00
Men's monroes	1 00
Ladies' shoes 37½, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 87½,	1,00.

T. LOCK & CO.

Smithfield, April 13, 1843.

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES.

Restorer of the Blood for

CHRONIC & OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Price per Bottle, Pint $1 50, Quart, $3.

ANTI SYPHILITIC SYRUP.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy, and the patient will feel himself somewhat benefitted in twenty-four hours. Price per Bottle; Pint $1½